

Reading

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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Table with exchange rates and financial data.

Poland: Bare Shelves and Rising Prices

By Jackson Diehl
Washington Post Service
WARSAW — Even as Poles have watched the Solidarity leader, Lech Walesa, return to negotiations with Communist authorities for the first time in seven years, another more ominous image of the past has begun to appear in their neighborhood shops: empty shelves.
Many workers, weary of politics and government promises, have greeted with skepticism or indifference the news of the negotiations, yet every consumer is becoming painfully aware of what is happening at food markets and department stores. Rationed meat is disappearing, clothing is scarce, and consumer durables like television sets, refrigerators and washing machines have simply disappeared.
"Weat all, prices are soaring, wiping out the effect of big pay increases many workers received earlier this year."
"Things are very bad," the deputy prime minister and economic chief, Zdzislaw Sadowski, told a party meeting. "A rapid deteri-

oration has taken place and it is beginning to seem that nothing is going on whatsoever" in the shops.
The economic tailspin, which has gathered strength in the last several months, was a driving force behind the 18-day wave of strikes that ended Sunday when Silesian coal miners heeded Mr. Walesa's appeal to return to work.
It is also the stick that may force the government of General Wojciech Jaruzelski to make concessions at the coming "round table" negotiations, which are reportedly to start within two weeks. For despite a series of stopgap measures, authorities appear to believe the economic disruption may only grow worse in the coming months.
The new downturn is the product of a series of crucial failings in government efforts to put into effect a major new economic program for change in the last year. Now that the mistakes have been made, a familiar, self-perpetuating cycle of consequences has set in: high inflation, production declines, shortages of goods, and panic buying.
Government leaders acknowledge that the situation is aggravated by a collapse of public confidence.
In a speech over the weekend, Wladyslaw Baka, the Communist Party economic chief, said, "The disappointment stems not only from the present economic situation but also from a spreading conviction that Poland will remain bogged down in the economic crisis for many years to come."
In an effort to calm the popular mood — and prevent another, potentially more serious outburst of unrest — Mr. Baka has won party support for a policy of pumping new supplies of consumer goods into the shops at any cost.
In the meantime, economic officials are scheduled to spend the next three months drawing up a new two-year plan to stabilize the economy. Mr. Baka said its focus would be to end Poland's chronic market imbalances through stimulating greater production
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Quayle Says 'Perestroika' Is Stalinism

By David S. Broder Jr.
Washington Post Service
NEWARK, N.J. — Senator Dan Quayle, the Republican candidate for vice president, says it is "unfortunate" that Mikhail S. Gorbachev has a style that is "pleasing to the West."
"I don't think he's any different from Brezhnev or anybody else," Mr. Quayle said in an interview Sunday.
The 41-year-old Indiana senator took a more skeptical view of the changes in the Soviet leadership than President Reagan has, saying that the Soviet leader's policy of *perestroika*, or economic restructuring, "is nothing more than refined Stalinism."
"It's not changing the system," he added.
Mr. Quayle said that Vice President George Bush had "learned" on him on national security matters and would rely on him for advice if their ticket won in the November election.
He also suggested that a new Republican administration would have to draw a sharper picture of what is at stake in Central America than the Reagan administration has done, including the possibility that American troops might be drawn into battle if the Sandinistas consolidated their control of Nicaragua.
"I don't look at Central America as a success of this administration," Mr. Quayle said. "It has not been a clear-cut policy and it's one we will have to improve on."
While conceding that many of the past policy positions of Sen. Lloyd M. Bentsen of Texas, the No. 2 man on the Democratic ticket, are "not out of the ballpark" with his own thinking, he said he had "a much clearer vision" of the nation's future and people's needs.
"My idealism, my sense of where this country needs to go, is a very deep one, and if it is that deep with Bentsen, he doesn't portray it," Mr. Quayle said.
Of Michael S. Dukakis, the
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Michael S. Dukakis speaking with Philadelphia residents on a campaign stop Monday. Later, at a Labor Day stop in Detroit, he criticized George Bush as a supporter of tax breaks for the rich. Page 3.



A Bangladesh farmer preparing to seek shelter in a boat full of belongings after his home was flooded.

Millions Homeless In Floods

Bangladesh Lists 374 Deaths and Appeals for Help
Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
DHAKA, Bangladesh — An estimated 25 million people are homeless in the worst floods in Bangladesh's history, and more than 93,000 people were sick with diarrhea and dysentery as floodwaters began to recede in parts of northern and western Bangladesh but engulfed more areas in the south, officials said here Monday.
The authorities have asked for three million tons of food and other aid, but they offered no hope of immediate relief for the millions of people affected. More rain on Monday exacerbated the misery.
Information Minister Mabbur Rahman said at a press conference that waters flooded three more southern districts Monday.
Fifty of Bangladesh's 64 districts have been hit by the floods, Mr. Rahman said, and more than 25 million people in a population of 105 million have been affected.
The minister said 41 more people died Monday, bringing the official death toll to 374, including 73 deaths from diarrhea and dysentery. Most of the deaths were caused by drowning and snake bites.
Earlier press reports quoting local officials said the death toll had surpassed 500. Mr. Rahman said the numbers might rise when reports from remote areas became available.
A senior health official said that of the 93,000 reported diarrhea and dysentery cases, nearly 27,000 were from the five districts in the Dhaka region. He said four more diarrhea deaths were reported Monday.
More than 4,715 medical teams were working in the flooded districts, treating the sick and giving vaccinations to prevent epidemics at nearly 2,000 government relief shelters where millions of homeless have taken refuge, officials said.
In Dhaka, where two-thirds of the city is flooded, some 700 relief camps have been opened providing shelter to thousands of homeless people.
Health officials said that despite government efforts, cases of waterborne diseases were on the rise. There are shortages of drinking water in the countryside and in badly hit towns where wells and other water systems have broken down or been contaminated.
An official of a Dhaka-based international aid agency said disease was likely to spread.
The outlook for the next few weeks "looks pretty sick," said a United Nations source, who asked not to be named. He said the situation would worsen when people returned to the unhealthy conditions of their damaged or destroyed homes, facing scarcity of pure water, food and medicine.
The "big danger is diarrhea and hepatitis," the source said. He said the Bangladesh government had already submitted to the World Health Organization a list of medicines needed for treatment after the flood crisis ends.
The capital remained cut off by road and rail from the rest of the country and direct air links with rest of the world were severed, except for an air bridge using small aircraft with the neighboring Indian city of Calcutta.
Meanwhile, more countries Monday answered an appeal by President Hussain Mohammed Ershad for emergency aid, with Canada and Pakistan pledging relief funds. Saudi Arabia has offered four helicopters, and India has already responded with four air force helicopters and their crews.
Australia and the United States are sending aid, and Japan has offered \$13 million.
Flooding occurred as normal in mid-July, but heavy monsoon downpours two weeks ago sent huge amounts of water cascading from catchment areas in northeastern India's Himalayan foothills down the three main rivers — the Ganges, the Brahmaputra and the Meghna. (UPI, AFP)

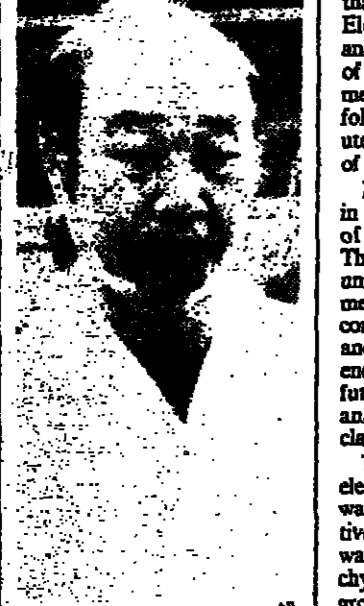
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Burma Strike Gains Backers

RANGOON, Burma (AFP) — Two key opposition leaders, U Tin Oo and Daw Aung San San Kyi, added their voices Monday to an ultimatum from student leaders that the nation's leaders turn over power to an interim government by Wednesday night or face a nationwide general strike Thursday.
Hundreds of thousands marched in Rangoon and other cities as demonstrations continued against single-party rule. U Nu, a former prime minister, spoke at a memorial service attended by up to 100,000 people for students killed in riots in March.

U.K. Unions Are Split By Electricians' Ouster

Craig R. Whitney
New York Times Service
LONDON — Even as a spreading postal strike paralyzed mail deliveries over much of Britain on Monday, the expulsion of the 330,000-member electricians' union from the Trades Union Congress caused the most serious split in decades in the once all-powerful British union movement.
Though the Post Office had to suspend international letter services indefinitely and though there were no mail deliveries in many places in London's financial district, the split in union ranks seemed to be more symbolic of the strength of Britain's labor union movement than the postal strike.
Eric Hammond, 58, who looks more like a bespectacled banker than the chief of the Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunication and Plumbing Union, walked out of the Trades Union Congress meeting in Bournemouth with his followers on Monday a few minutes before the long-expected vote of expulsion.
Mr. Hammond framed the issue in much the way many supporters of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's policies saw it: His union is providing its individual members with jobs and working conditions they wanted, he said, and the choice before the conference was whether it wanted "the future or the past," "partnership and cooperation," or "hard-left, class-war conflict."
The show of hands against the electricians a few moments later was overwhelming. As representatives of the other unions saw it, it was simply the danger of "anarchy," in the words of the umbrella group's general secretary, Norman Willis.
He made no reference to the postal strike, which had the flavor of an anachronistic throwback to the days more than a decade ago when another Conservative prime minister, Edward Heath, fought two elections in 1974 during a nationwide coal strike on the issue of



Chun Kyung Hwan, brother of the former South Korean president, in Seoul on Monday before being sentenced to seven years for embezzlement. Page 6.

Armenians Widen Political Protest Disenchantment With Gorbachev Marks New Militancy

By Bill Keller
New York Times Service
YEREVAN, U.S.S.R. — Four days ago, more than 100,000 Armenians, defying an official ban and a heavy police cordon, streamed into the square in front of this city's imposing state opera house for a town meeting.
The huge crowd in the southern republic's capital was reminiscent of those in the heady days in February when Armenians began their campaign to claim the territory of Nagorno-Karabakh, ruled by Azerbaijan. But there are two important differences.
The placards displaying the face of Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet Communist Party general secretary, and his slogans of change have disappeared, replaced by an outspoken disenchantment with the Kremlin chief.
And the campaign for Nagorno-Karabakh has grown into something bigger. The movement began as a campaign for the return of the small region, an enclave with a mostly Armenian population that is surrounded and governed by Azerbaijan, yet claimed by both Soviet republics for cultural and historical reasons. But it has become a broad and ambitious political movement that appears to be headed for a direct confrontation with the Communist Party.
Recent developments in Armenia have gone un-

A Refugee Family's Rise Parallels South Korea's

By Fred Hiatt
Washington Post Service
SEOUL — In 1946, 8-year-old Kim Young Chul stuffed his ice skates into a knapsack and, leaving everything else behind, fled with his family from Communist North Korea to the U.S.-occupied South.
After hiking across mountains through the night, the family reached the border.
"Somebody said, 'This is the 38th parallel, now you are free,'" Mr. Kim recently recalled. "Then a big GI appeared out of a white tent, lifted our arms and sprayed each of us with DDT. We all looked like white rabbits."
From that modest beginning, Mr. Kim, his parents and seven siblings began a new life that would parallel the remarkable shaping of their nation. In the next four decades, the Kims would be turned into refugees twice, rendered bankrupt three times, shot at, bombed out and kicked around by their U.S. patrons.
They also, like many of their compatriots, would rise above adversity. Today, the five Kim brothers are among South Korea's most successful businessmen, founders of Jindo Industries Ltd., the world's largest manufacturer of fur garments and, like many South Korean companies, a growing power on the world economic scene.
In a nation where the average per capita income is only now reaching \$3,000 a year, the Kim brothers' wealth is not typical.
The workers who sew Jindo furs, many of them teenage girls, work six days a week for \$300 a month.
Yet, the Kims' success and South Korea's success are not easily separated. Hard work, a gambling instinct, fierce self-confidence and more hard work shaped the Kims and helped form South Korea too.
And since the moment they were sprayed with U.S. dousing powder, the Kims have shared the South Korean ambivalence toward "big brother," the United States. Like South Korea itself, the Kims could not have succeeded without America — without the U.S. military that was long their only customer or the U.S. technology that got them started.
But the Kims share with the nation a memory of what they view as past insults and a determination to shed the role of "little brother."
"The saddest thing was, nobody knew anything about Korea," Young Chul, 30, recalled of his college days in Kansas. "They all thought I must be an orphan, or my mother must run a laundry shop. I tried to tell them that Korea also has a culture, also has good people. I never could succeed."
"That's why now, when Korea is booming, cars are being exported, VCRs, we have a certain pride, at least my generation," he said. "Like with the Olympic Games. So I'm glad now they'll understand what Korea is all about."
His father, Kim Sung Shik, was born on a northern Korea farm just after the turn of the century. In about 1923, he moved to Pyongyang, then a provincial cap-

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NATO is most worried by betrayal of war plans in the West German spy case. Page 4.
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Iron is reportedly in talks to sell its 25 percent stake in Krupp, the West German steel group. Page 11.

After Burundi Tribal Massacre, Donors Rethink Their Aid Strategy

By Blaine Harden
Washington Post Service
BUJUMBURA, Burundi — Things went in this small country. That is what the bureaucrats who dispense Western development money in Africa say about Burundi.
And that is why the World Bank, the richest and most powerful patron of African governments, has made this nation of five million people the largest per-capita recipient of low-interest loans.
But to the horror of the World Bank and Western donor governments that are eager to show that free-market policies can benefit Africa, the Burundi government, has presided in recent weeks over a tribal massacre.
Interviews with doctors, church officials and diplomats indicate that the number killed in the north is 20,000, far greater than the 5,000 officials estimated by the government. In 1972, government troops murdered 100,000 Hutus. Since the killings last month, 50,000 Burundis have fled the country, gathering in squalid refugee camps in neighboring Rwanda.
The government is controlled by the minority Tutsi tribe, which makes up 15 percent of the population, and nearly every government soldier is a Tutsi. Nearly all of the dead were from the Hutu tribe, and there is strong evidence that most of them were killed by government soldiers. Nearly all the refugees, too, are Hutus.
In the past two weeks, hundreds of Hutu women and children have come out of hiding, displaying multiple bayonet wounds in their backs.
The scale and barbarity of the military killing has shocked Western donors.
"The real question is, 'Why are we still here?'" asked a diplomat from a European country that recently increased its aid to more than \$20 million a year. "Morally, we should get out and slam the door behind us."
For Western donor countries and multilateral lending agencies, military genocide in the highlands of central Africa has created a dilemma similar to that faced by the trading partners of white-ruled South Africa: What is the best way to encourage democratic changes in a sovereign country with a morally repugnant political system?
Before the killings, the World Bank, which this year will give Burundi about \$80 million in grants and concessional loans, seemed convinced that monetary support for free-market economic changes would gradually erode the dismantling of minority rule.
The Tutsis reserved most political, economic and educational opportunities for their tribe, but the country's military leader, Major Pierre Buyoya, who took power in a bloodless coup last year, has told World Bank officials that he will end minority domination within four years.
"Buyoya understands that there are only two ways to go in this country," said a World Bank official here. "One is civil war. The other is gradual relaxation of tribal discrimination."
Major Buyoya has eliminated passport laws that had kept Hutus from migrating around the country in search of better jobs.
"The government here saw that there was no hope for economic development if they continued with restriction on the movement of the labor market," a World Bank official said of the move.
Development specialists acknowledge that the World Bank had other reasons to make big loans to Burundi.
"We have a high-performing country here, and there are not that many in the World Bank's kitty in Africa," a bank official said.
The Tutsi government, which is considered to be well organized, well managed and relatively uncorrupt, has been highly receptive to the bank's free-market policies. Western economists say that the pace of change here has been far more impressive than in many nearby African countries, such as Zaire and Zambia, that are marked by corruption and inefficiency.
The military regime has quickly completed nearly all of the policy changes that the World Bank and countries like the United States insist are necessary for economic growth. Burundi has devalued its currency, eliminated most import restrictions, raised prices paid to farmers and stripped the economy of regulations that inhibit trade.
In return, the World Bank has lent money for education, health and agricultural reform.

In Israel, Deaths by Fire Mark Deepening Arab-Jew Hostility

By Glenn Frankel
Washington Post Service

OR YEHUDA, Israel — The three Arabs lived in the Gaza Strip, but they worked 50 miles away at a construction project in this small, working-class Israeli town just east of Tel Aviv. And so at night, rather than make the long, uncertain trek home, they would sleep in the corrugated-tin toolshed on the site of the new community center they were helping to build.

Then while they slept one muggy night two weeks ago, someone bolted the door to the shed from the outside and set it ablaze. The three workers, trapped inside, died from burns and suffocation.

They were the first Palestinians to be killed inside Israel's pre-1967 borders since the Arab uprising, or *intifada*, began eight months ago. The police have arrested three local Israeli men and a 17-year-old boy in connection with the deaths. More than a simple matter of crime and punishment, the Or Yehuda case has become a grim measure of how deep the hostility between Arab and Jew has grown.

Yet the deaths also briefly opened a

fragile bridge between the troubled worlds of Or Yehuda and Gaza, 80 kilometers apart. Last week, the town's mayor, Yitzhak Bukobza, in an unusual gesture, led a small delegation of residents to the Gaza village of Gharara, where he met with the families of two of the victims. He embraced them and promised that he and his constituents would work to see such a tragedy would never recur. Both sides wept.

"I was trying to say that as a human being, I feel the sorrow of the families," Mr. Bukobza said in an interview. "Arabs are human beings too, and we're going to have to live with them in this country till who knows when. We're going to have to look for normal relations."

In the beginning, the uprising appeared to have little direct impact on Jewish towns in Israel's heartland. The joke in trendy Tel Aviv was that *intifada* was a new Mexican dish.

That has changed recently as the uprising spilled into Israel proper. In the last month, there have been firebombings and rock-throwing incidents by unknown Arab assailants in Tel Aviv as well as a spate of

police reports of Arab workers being beaten by Jews. In several cases where Jewish employers have intervened to protect their workers, they too have been attacked by angry Israelis. Last week alone, the police reported a total of 89 cases of "hostile activity" between Jews and Arabs inside Israel.

The continuing cycle of violence has fed an atmosphere of helplessness and anger in the Israeli public. One result: Recent polls indicate that as much as 40 percent of Israel's Jewish electorate favors "transfer" — the forced deportation of Arabs from Israel and the occupied territories to Jordan and other Arab nations.

In many ways Or Yehuda, population 21,000, typifies Israel. It was founded in 1948 on the remains of a village abandoned by Arabs during the country's bitter independence war. As one set of refugees fled, another arrived, consisting mostly of Sephardic Jews from Libya and Iraq.

Today, Or Yehuda is a jumbled collection of stark high rises and squat concrete garden flats. Television antennas, water tanks and solar-heating panels compete for

space on every roof. Arab labor helped build the town and nearly 1,000 Arabs still work in it, many of them in construction.

Like most working-class communities in Israel, it is a rightist town whose voters flock to the populist Likud rather than to the more affluent and dovish Labor Alignment. The growing political strength of the Likud and socioeconomic rise of these Sephardic voters have gone hand in hand over the past decade, as has an increasing distrust of Arabs.

"A lot of these people don't like Arabs," said Mohammed Ahmed Ali, a middle-aged Palestinian construction worker from the West Bank who was on the same crew as the three dead men. "We don't speak to them and they don't speak to us, but I see it in their eyes, in the way they look at you."

Many Israeli residents dispute Mr. Ali's claim. Arabs have always been welcome in Or Yehuda, they contend, and relations have been close. Because most of the Jews come from Arab countries, many speak Arabic. Under Israeli law, workers from the territories are supposed to go home

each night, but dozens sleep in the town while officials turn a blind eye.

The police have said they are not certain why the three construction workers were killed. In court last week, a magistrate suggested the suspects may have been seeking to take revenge on the Israeli contractor, who had refused to hire one of them.

Mr. Bukobza, who has been the town's mayor for 10 years, and many residents say they cannot believe that Jews would commit such an act of terrorism. The mayor concedes that Jewish hostility toward Arabs has been growing but refuses to see a connection to the burning. "The hard feelings, the hatred and the threats, these are only words — but to do such a thing is very different," he says. "We are sorry that people who came to help build our town lost their lives."

Others are not so sorry. Two other Israelis were picked up last week after allegedly planning to firebomb yet another hut where four Arabs were sleeping. The police also reported that an Arab youth was beaten by three unknown men on the outskirts of town.

WORLD BRIEFS

China Moves to Protect State Secrets

BEIJING (UPI) — China passed on Monday its first state secrets law, stipulating that both foreigners and Chinese may face the death penalty for revealing classified information. Some lawmakers voiced hopes the law would help stem leaks to the foreign press.

The law, approved at a meeting of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, China's parliament, sharpens previous regulations that failed to clearly define a state secret.

Offenders who "steal, secretly gather, buy or illegally provide state secrets to overseas institutions, organizations or individuals" will face sentences ranging from five years in prison to capital punishment.

Brezhnev's Son-in-Law Goes on Trial

MOSCOW (Reuters) — Yuri M. Churbanov, the son-in-law of Leonid I. Brezhnev, the former Soviet leader, went on trial before the Soviet Supreme Court on Monday on charges of accepting bribes of more than 658,883 rubles (about \$1.1 million) to protect corrupt police officials.

Mr. Churbanov, 51, sat in the dock with eight co-defendants, all former top police officials from Uzbekistan, as a court officer read out the indictment accusing him of seeking personal gain while serving as first deputy interior minister in the 1970s and early 1980s.

His wife, Galina, whom he married in 1971, did not appear on the first day of the trial, which ended when one of the defendants had a seizure and doctors were called. Mr. Brezhnev died in 1982.

Shamir Plans 'Private' Hungary Visit

BUDAPEST (NYT) — Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Israel will visit Hungary later this month, Hungarian and foreign diplomats say. Although he is scheduled to confer with Hungary's leader, Karoly Grosz, and other cabinet ministers, Hungary will designate the visit as "private" and has made no announcement of it.

Hungary and Israel agreed a year ago to establish limited diplomatic relations, below the level of ambassador. The agreement ended 20 years without formal links. Romania is the only Communist country to have been visited by Israeli prime ministers since 1967.

Mr. Shamir's coming visit and the discreet treatment it has been given by Budapest illustrate what diplomats see as Hungary's ambiguous attitude toward Israel. When Shimon Peres, Israel's deputy prime minister and foreign minister, came to Budapest in May, Hungary announced the visit only after he had left.

Israeli Arrest 16 in Army Scandal

TEL AVIV (Reuters) — The Israeli Army said Monday that it had arrested 16 people, including a general, on suspicion of involvement in a scheme to free soldiers from mandatory service in exchange for money and other favors.

Military officials said the ring, suspected of releasing up to 60 conscripts and reservists from army service, involved a doctor alleged to have forged medical documents and two officers of the rank of lieutenant colonel.

A spokesman said that eight of the 16 were soldiers and the rest civilians. He said the Israeli police joined the investigation when it became clear that civilians were also involved. The Israeli radio described the sums of money involved as large.

China Drops Goal of Limiting Births

BEIJING (UPI) — China abandoned on Monday its goal of limiting its population to 1.2 billion by the end of the century.

The acknowledgment had been hinted at in official press reports and expressed privately by officials. It reflected the growing realization that China's "one-couple, one-child" family planning policy was falling short in the world's most populous nation.

"China's total population will increase to around 1.25 billion, possibly to 1.28 billion, by the end of this century," the official Xinhua news agency quoted a Chinese official as saying. The statement marked the first official acknowledgment that China had been forced to retreat from its target to hold its population under 1.2 billion by the year 2000.

Rights Group Cites Progress by Cuba

LONDON (UPI) — Amnesty International said Tuesday that "significant steps" had been made to improve the situation of political prisoners in Cuba.

But it appealed to Cuban authorities to release an estimated 300 to 400 people still believed to be jailed for exercising their political rights, trying to leave the country or opposing Communist rule.

The London-based organization, which monitors the plight of political prisoners around the world, published a 30-page report after a visit to Cuba in March by its secretary-general, Ian Martin, and two members of its staff.

For the Record

A 52d person has died from injuries suffered when an Italian Air Force jet crashed in flames into a crowd at an air show on Aug. 28 at the U.S. Air Base in Ramstein, West Germany, a West German official said. (AP)

Israel's High Court of Justice upheld on Monday an army order that six months ago cut international telephone links to the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. The army measure was aimed at helping end the Palestinian uprising. (Reuters)

Greek authorities postponed on Monday for the second time a hearing on the extradition of a Palestinian wanted by U.S. officials for a 1982 bomb attack on a civilian airliner. (Reuters)

Indian editors, reporters and other newspaper employees stepped up pressure on Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's government Monday to withdraw a proposed defamation law that they say could drastically curtail press freedom. They have called a nationwide strike of newspapers Tuesday to protest the bill. (NYT)

The Netherlands banned pleasure boats and commercial fishing from portions of its northern coastal waters Monday to keep them from disturbing seals ill with a distemper virus. (Reuters)

TRAVEL UPDATE

Gulf Air will more than double its fleet to 42 planes within five years, an official of the Bahrain-based regional airline said. (Reuters)

The Netherlands banned pleasure boats and commercial fishing from portions of its northern coastal waters Monday to keep them from disturbing seals ill with a distemper virus. (Reuters)

QUAYLE: Hard-Line View

(Continued from Page 1)

Democratic nominee for president, the Republican said, "I feel very strongly that his approach, particularly on national security, would be a disaster."

The Massachusetts governor, Mr. Quayle said, "takes a mechanical, technical approach to people problems."

Mr. Dukakis would be a one-term president, Mr. Quayle said. "The country would be in an economic downturn," he said, "and international respect for our country would be questioned once again."

"I'm not sure we want to give anybody like that a chance," he said. "I just don't feel he is in synch with mainstream thinking in America. I can't say that about Benisek. He's not out of the ballpark, so my target is going to be Dukakis the whole campaign."

He said his relationship with Mr. Bush had been "more business than personal," centering on discussions at the weekly luncheons of Republican senators that Mr. Bush attends. Mr. Quayle, a member of the Armed Services Committee, said Mr. Bush had leaned on him on national security matters.

"And I am sure he will lean on me as vice president on national security matters," he said.

He said he has never visited the Soviet Union or any other Communist nation except for a brief visit to Yugoslavia during an air trip to Europe while he was a student at DePaul University. But he said he had made a point of speaking with senior administration officials and other knowledgeable people who had been to the Soviet Union in an effort to "keep informed on what's going there right now."

"The best way to describe how I feel about Gorbachev," he said, "is agnostic." Involving a generally skeptical view. "The withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan, he said, "is the first step backward" from the "basic doctrine" of Leninism, which he described as being a belief that "you have to expand to keep communism alive."

"We have to see if it's going to be two steps forward someplace else down the road," he said.

Because Mr. Gorbachev has a different approach than his predecessors, "his maneuvers and shifts are unfortunately pleasing to the West," Mr. Quayle said, adding, "Unfortunately, because I don't think from an ideological point of view, he's any different from Brezhnev or anybody else."

"Perestroika is nothing more than refined Stalinism," the candidate said. "Kick their people out and bring your people in. That's his reorganizing. It's not changing the system."

Mr. Quayle said that *glasnost*, a policy that is loosely defined as openness, "is something different" and might prove to be a positive sign. But he said that he wanted to see how Mr. Gorbachev deals with dissent in Eastern Europe. "Poland," he said, "doesn't look good right now."

Another test, he said, will come when Mr. Gorbachev is asked to alter the deployment of conventional forces in Europe.

"The bottom line," Mr. Quayle said, "is that Gorbachev wants trade and credits from the West," adding, "We should not give it to him in a casual, easy way."

Turkey Says Iraqis Have Blocked Routes Used by Kurdish Refugees

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ANKARA — Iraqi troops battling Kurdish rebels have barred the routes that Kurdish refugees have used to flee into Turkey, Turkish officials said Monday.

Thousands of Kurds have fled across the border in the last week to escape the Iraqi offensive, Turkish officials said Monday.

Foreign Minister Mesut Yilmaz said, however, the refugees were no longer arriving because passes through the mountains along the border had been blocked.

"The way Iraqi forces are deployed," Mr. Yilmaz said, "crossing has become impossible."

From 10,000 to 15,000 Kurds — supplied, financed and advised by Iran — have been fighting Iraqi troops from bases in the North since the Gulf War broke out eight years ago. The Kurds are seeking autonomy.

Iraq launched its latest offensive soon after Iran agreed to a ceasefire in the Gulf War.

The Kurdish refugees asserted that Iraqi warplanes dropped chemical bombs on them as they fled.

The Anatolian News Agency quoted Mr. Yilmaz as saying that 62,937 Iraqi Kurds had been given refuge in Turkey. Other sources put the figure at close to 100,000.

The Iranian news agency IRNA, monitored in Cyprus, quoted Interior Minister Ali Akbar Mohtashemi of Iran as saying that 5,000 Iraqi Kurds had taken refuge in Iran in recent weeks. He also said that Tehran was ready to accept more.

Mr. Mohtashemi has criticized international organizations for neglecting the plight of the Kurds.

IRNA also quoted a military officer as saying that Iraqi jets attacked Kurdish and Iranian villages in northern Iran over the weekend. There were no immediate reports of casualties and there was no confirmation of the charges from Baghdad.

The Iranian officer accused Iraq of raiding the Kurdish villages of Divaz, near Oshnavieh in Iran's Azerbaijan Province, and Darreh Sheikh Rivas, about three kilometers (two miles) east of the Iraq-Iran border, also in Azerbaijan.

The reported Iraqi attacks came a day after a State Department official said the United States planned to protest directly to Iraq about its reported use of chemical weapons against Kurdish refugees.

The U.S. ambassador in Baghdad, April Glaspie, will make "some expression of concern" to the government of President Saddam Hussein, the official said.

Security sources in Turkey said the government was seeking tighter border security to halt a Kurdish revolt within its own boundaries. They said Ankara had increased security along its rugged frontier and wanted neighboring Iraq and Iran to do the same.

Political sources said the Turkish Foreign Ministry was believed to have asked Iran and Iraq last week to increase their border security.

Mr. Yilmaz said Iraq had made no official request to extradite any of the Kurds.

"We have no extradition agreement with Iraq. Even if there had been one, we would need lists of criminals and their stated crimes prepared by judicial authorities," he said.

In Ankara, Prime Minister Turgut Ozal of Turkey was quoted as accusing Iraq of massacring Kurdish civilians.

A spokesman for Massoud Barzani, a Kurdish leader, said 500 Kurds had been killed and at least 3,000 wounded in the latest Iraqi chemical attacks. He said an additional 1,300 were killed and buried in a mass grave Aug. 28 near Dabuk, in the Iraqi province of Kurdistan.

In Baghdad, meanwhile, Iraq said Monday that it would take legal action against "enemy" newspapers that published reports that it had used chemical warfare against Kurdish rebels.

The Iraqi news agency INA said legal experts were preparing to take court action against newspapers that reported the alleged use of such weapons. No Iraqi paper has published the reports.

INA said the legal action was being taken against newspapers which had "unleashed a false and ill-intentioned campaign" against Iraq.

INA said, "Iraqi officials describe the allegations fanned by enemy newspapers of Iraq as falling within the framework of a misinformation campaign carried out under Zionist influences opposed to Iraq and the Arab nation."

(AP, Reuters, UPI)



A MEETING AT 10 DOWNING STREET — King Hussein of Jordan, who was visiting London on Monday, stopped by for a visit with the British prime minister, Margaret Thatcher.

Discussions on 2 Fronts Focus on Gulf Impasse

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

GENEVA — The United Nations mediator at the Gulf War peace talks, Jan Eliasson, was working Monday to try to find small points of agreement, while foreign ministers from the Gulf nations were meeting in Riyadh to attempt to help break the deadlock.

On the 12th day of talks Mr. Eliasson held what were described as "informal meetings" with political and legal experts from Iran and Iraq. UN officials said there were still no plans for a full meeting between the Iranian and Iraqi foreign ministers and their delegations.

Iran and Iraq have made little progress since they sat down Aug. 25 to try to end their hostilities permanently, but the Swedish diplomat has held long separate talks.

With the Geneva negotiations sputtering, the Gulf Arab nations have anxiously taken a more active role.

Though Saudi Arabia does not have diplomatic relations with Iran, its ambassador to Washington, Prince Bandar bin Sultan, worked in New York in getting Iran and Iraq to agree to talk and has for the last several days been quietly holding discussions in Geneva.

The Kuwaiti foreign minister, Sheikh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Sabah, told the foreign ministers meeting in Riyadh that the Gulf Cooperation Council was directly involved in efforts to draw up a peace formula, but he did not elaborate.

"Resolution 598 mentions that the Gulf states will be involved in the talks," a diplomat from the council said. "We have a certain role in the talks."

The UN Security Council resolution, the basis for the negotiations, requests the secretary-general to examine ways to enhance regional security "in consultation with Iran and Iraq and with other states of the region."

In the Geneva negotiations, Iraq wants Iran to agree not to search Iraqi ships in the Gulf. Tehran appears ready to go along, if Iraq also makes concessions.

But Iraq is also asking that a UN operation be allowed to clear up the Shatt-al-Arab waterway, which lies between the two countries and which is Iraq's main outlet to the Gulf.

"This could take two years," an Iraqi delegate said, "and we don't want at any one stage the Iraqis to hold this up."

But Shatt-al-Arab is an extremely sensitive issue, at the heart of centuries of enmity, and Iran argues that it should be discussed later.

(Reuters, UPI)

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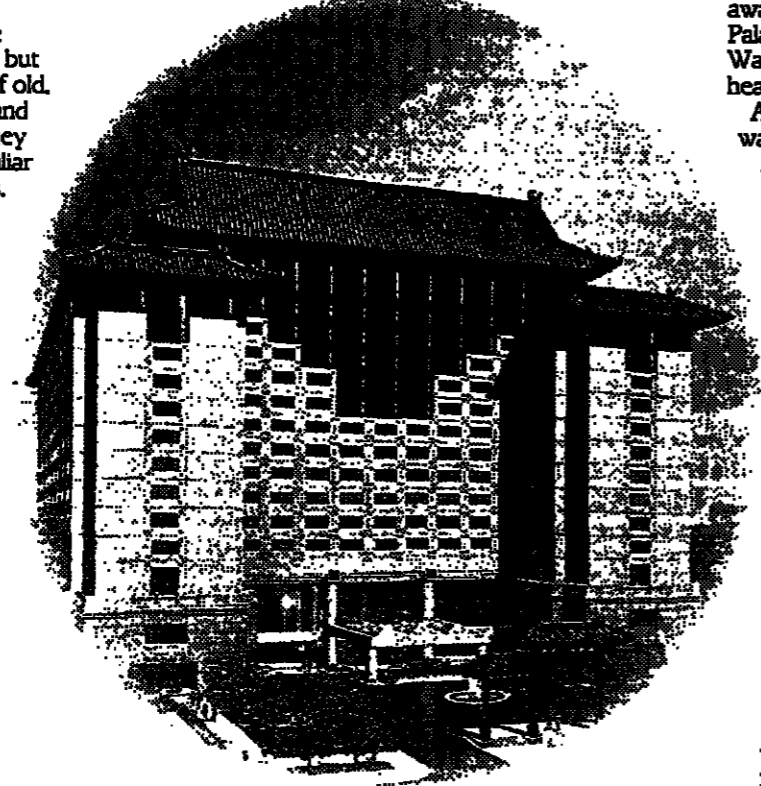
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Millions Swindled From U.S. Doctors

By George Volsky
New York Times Service

MIAMI — At least 50 physicians in southern Florida believed that Henry Gherman had invested millions of dollars of their retirement money in government-insured certificates of deposit.

Actually, he was using the money to live lavishly and gamble compulsively at some of the world's swankiest casinos, the Federal Bureau of Investigation has charged.

It came as a shock to the physicians in early August when they received copies of a handwritten letter saying: "By the time you receive this letter I will be gone. I have run away."

One Miami Beach doctor whose colleague received Mr. Gherman's letter said: "He told me when he read the first line his heart stopped beating. He realized he had lost more than half a million dollars."

Last week the federal government charged Mr. Gherman with two counts of mail fraud and five counts of embezzlement. The swindle he was accused of engineering involved at least \$20 million, said William E. Wells, special agent in charge of the Miami FBI office.

Since the FBI has asked Interpol to help locate the fugitive, law enforcement officials speculated that he might be in Europe.

The FBI said in court papers that Mr. Gherman's fraudulent activities had spanned a decade. It charged that, beginning in 1978, he "devised a scheme" to defraud about 150 doctors and their employees for whom he had set up investment funds and pension plans.

The complaint said that Mr. Gherman obtained his clients' powers of attorney to transfer money given to him for investment and periodically gave them fraudulent statements.

A New Yorker, Mr. Gherman made his first million dollars before he was 30 years old, selling insurance. But in 1969, at 34, according to published reports, he filed for personal bankruptcy, listing \$1 million in unpaid bills to casinos said hotels in Las Vegas and New York City and only \$15 in cash assets.

Several years later, he moved to Miami Beach and represented many doctors, mostly at the Mount Sinai Medical Center. He negotiated their contracts with the hospital and later became their financial adviser and confidant.

Described by some acquaintances as an overbearing and brash man, Mr. Gherman was, nonetheless, deferential to his clients, whom he entertained lavishly.

The man who was known as Mr. Gherman's best friend was described by his colleagues as the largest financial loser in the situation. Dr. Arthur Rywlin, a pathologist who died recently of leukemia, was said to have given Mr. Gherman \$4 million to invest in certificates of deposit.

Moreover, when Dr. Rywlin's widow received a \$1 million check from his insurance company, Mr. Gherman persuaded her to buy additional CDs.

"She endorsed the check, gave it to him and that was the last she saw of him, and of her and Arthur's money," one of her late husband's colleagues said.

Shortly before disappearing, the investigators said, Mr. Gherman withdrew \$4.4 million from Commercebank of Miami, mostly in \$100 bills that filled several suitcases.

The FBI said that Mr. Gherman's clients had ignored or chosen to overlook one trait of his: He was a compulsive gambler and apparently not a successful one.

In April, according to copies of checks presented in court, his company transferred \$150,000 to pay gambling debts at casinos in Atlantic City and the Bahamas. He also gambled frequently in Las Vegas and London, according to the FBI.

Since sending the letter to his clients, Mr. Gherman has made one 30-second telephone call to his wife, Joan, without telling her where he was, said Ronald G. Neuwirth, a Miami attorney who represents Mrs. Gherman, their son, Craig, and daughter, Shari Gherman Ranco, in bankruptcy proceedings already initiated by creditors.

Mr. Neuwirth said that "Joan Gherman had no warning that her husband was about to disappear."



CLASHES FOLLOW ANTI-PINOCHET RALLY — Police in the Chilean capital, Santiago, dragging a protester during clashes after a peaceful rally by the opposition against President Augusto Pinochet. More than 200 people were arrested. About 100,000 people attended the rally Sunday, a test of how much campaign freedom will be allowed for the Oct. 5 plebiscite.

Dukakis Tries a Middle Class Appeal

The Associated Press

DETROIT — Governor Michael S. Dukakis used Labor Day, a national holiday for the working man and woman, to sharply criticize Vice President George Bush as the leader of the party of the rich and a supporter of tax breaks for the wealthy.

In the text of a speech to a rally here Monday, Mr. Dukakis said Mr. Bush wanted to help the "privileged few" get richer while making it harder for middle-class families to send their children to college.

"The election is a choice between two kinds of leadership, two ideas about prosperity and two visions of America," said Mr. Dukakis, the Democratic candidate for president.

"For the past seven years, as the Census Bureau told us this past week, the rich have gotten richer, the poor have gotten poorer, and those of us in the middle — and that means most of us — are getting squeezed."

"My friends, I ask you, can we afford four more years of that?"

He said Mr. Bush's proposal to cut the capital gains tax would give people with incomes of more than \$200,000 a year a tax break of \$30,000.

"That's more than the average teacher makes," Mr. Dukakis said. "That's enough to send your son or daughter to Michigan State for four years. The down payment young couples could use to buy their first home."

"And who do you think is going to pay for that new tax break?" he continued. "Look at your kids. Look at your parents. Look in the mirror and ask yourself: 'Can we afford four more years of that?'"

Mr. Bush used the traditional start of the fall political campaign to repeat his portrayal of Mr. Dukakis as a liberal who would leave the United Nations with a weak military defense.

In San Diego, the Republican candidate attacked his rival for opposing the MX and Midetman missiles, the Strategic Defense Initiative program for missile defenses, and two new aircraft carrier task forces.

Accusing the Massachusetts governor of following "the standard litany of the liberal left," Mr. Bush said, "I wouldn't be surprised if he

thinks that a naval exercise is something you find in Jane Fonda's workout book."

In doing so, Mr. Bush invoked the name of the actress who infuriated supporters of the Vietnam War by protesting U.S. government policy in Southeast Asia.

Mr. Bush told the San Diego audience: "This campaign is about many things, but if I had to narrow it down, I'd say it's foremost about jobs and peace. It's about protecting the gains we've made in jobs and peace and it's about how to make new breakthroughs in both areas."

He said the Reagan administration had created 17.5 million jobs since the end of the 1981-82 recession.

On defense matters, Mr. Bush said, "We're living in a tough world."

"We can't afford to be governed by blind negative ideology against weapons," he said. "We've got to look at every new idea and every defense system from the point of view of: 'Will it work. Does it make sense?'"

"We can't just dismiss every new idea out of hand with a breezy, 'We already have enough weapons,'" he added.

In Detroit, Mr. Dukakis recalled his trip with his mother, an immigrant, to Ellis Island on Saturday, and paid tribute to the nation's ethnic diversity.

"We are a wonderful and diverse mosaic of races and creeds and ethnic groups bound together by our love for this country, by our belief in its future, and by our deep and abiding faith in the American dream," he said.

Panama's Middle Class Is Reeling Because of U.S. Economic Sanctions

By Lindsey Gruson
New York Times Service

PANAMA CITY — Unable to pay her utility bill after being laid off, Juana recently had a friend turn off her electricity meter.

"We have to do whatever we can to survive," said Juana, a 38-year-old lawyer. "I've used up all my savings. Just getting enough to eat is very hard."

It is an accepted part of urban life here that thousands of poor families routinely turn off their electricity meters so they get power free.

But now the practice has become common among what many Panamanians call "the new poor" — the formerly thriving middle class.

After two decades of relative prosperity that contrasted sharply with developments in the rest of Central America, the sudden growth of this type of crime among professionals illustrates the desperation facing Panama's middle class.

Once the envy of the region, the country's middle class has been particularly hard hit by the continuing depression, which was set off by the confrontation between the United States and General Manuel Antonio Noriega, the military chief and de facto ruler.

General Noriega is under federal indictment in the United States on racketeering and drug-trafficking charges. Washington has applied stringent economic sanctions, which have crippled Panama's economy, in an effort to force him to give up power.

Shaken by the deteriorating conditions, doctors, lawyers, bankers and other white-collar workers have been emigrating.

Luis Alberto Arias, the president of an investment company and former general manager of the National Bank of Panama, said five of his squash club's 100 members had left and others planned to go.

"The country is decapitating itself," said a leading economist who is a former government minister. "People are eating away their life-

time savings. We're rotting from the inside."

That has led to growing fears that Panama's financial hemorrhage may be irreversible. The country now faces the economic decline, political polarization and violence that have engulfed all its neighbors except Costa Rica, according to many bankers, economists and Western diplomats.

"The middle is being squeezed out," one Western diplomat said. He noted that the deficit was equal to tax receipts and predicted that the government would be forced to cut public employees' salaries.

Although estimates vary widely, the U.S. Commerce Department predicts that the country's gross domestic product this year will plummet by 10 to 15 percent. Many private economists estimate much sharper declines.

The official unemployment rate, which has ballooned to 18 percent from 10.2 percent at the end of 1986, continues to climb. Private economists say unemployment is now 30 percent or more, perhaps 50 percent if the severely underemployed are included.

An increasing number of Panama's poor are being forced out of the city and back to the farm. Private relief agencies report that hunger is growing, while longtime residents say Panama City already is noticeably shabbier.

They say that the crime rate has jumped and that there is more litter

in the streets. Garbage is collected much less frequently, especially in neighborhoods that have been centers of protest against General Noriega. Real estate prices have dropped by 40 percent.

Dominado Ador Kaiser Bazan, the senior partner in a large construction company and former president of the Contractor's Association, estimated that spending on construction, which totaled \$220.5 million in 1987, would drop to \$15.5 million this year.

The economic decline is perhaps most evident in Panama's financial industry, the regional banking center before the crisis. Deposits and outstanding credit have dropped to about \$15 billion from \$37 billion at the beginning of last year, according to the Commerce Department.

About half a dozen foreign banks, including Bankers Trust Co. of New York, Republic National Bank of New York and First Chicago Bank, have closed their Panamanian operations. Others are expected to follow. Credit is almost nonexistent.

Floods Kill at Least 18 In Mexican Hurricanes

The Associated Press

MEXICO CITY — The confirmed death toll rose to 18 Monday as emergency crews worked to open roads and deliver supplies to communities isolated by flooding after two hurricanes, officials said.

They said most of the victims were killed in mudslides or were swept away by swollen rivers. An estimated 50,000 people were evacuated from their homes.

Much of the southern half of the country was affected by the hurricanes designated Debby and Kristy, from Veracruz on the east to the west coast resorts and Chiapas on the border with Guatemala. The hurricane struck first on Friday, closely followed by one designated Kristy, which remained off the coast.

In Veracruz, about 240 kilometers (150 miles) northeast of Mexico City, about 25,000 people were left homeless. Raul Torres, a spokesman for the state government, said Sunday night. As many as 10,000 residents of Alamo were forced to leave their homes, Mr. Torres said.

A cracked bridge immobilized traffic for 15 hours during the weekend on the Pan-American highway near Oaxaca, 372 kilometers southeast of Mexico City. By late Sunday, automobile traffic had resumed.

Tourists were stranded in the resort of Ixtapa-Zihuatenejo, where the airport was flooded and the road south to Acapulco and north to Lázaro Cárdenas was closed to traffic, hotel owners reported. They said Ixtapa was left without electricity.

The hurricane called Debby dissipated after hitting land on Friday, the National Weather Service said, while the one called Kristy moved out to sea.

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CARLUCCI IN CHINA — At Beijing airport Monday, U.S. Secretary of Defense Frank C. Carlucci 3d shakes hands with General Song Weizhong on his arrival for a five-day visit to China. Among the issues expected to be discussed are China's increasing arms sales overseas, its hopes for more U.S. military technology and its plans to launch foreign-made satellites.

As Afghan Aid Booms, Peshawar Loses Its Charm

By Stuart Auerbach
Washington Post Service

PESHAWAR, Pakistan — The youngsters in the garden whooped up a game of musical chairs, squealing in an international mix of language as they raced for seats when the music stopped.

It was a birthday party for the child of one of the hundreds of Western aid workers camped in Peshawar to help care for the three million Afghan refugees in Pakistan.

The burgeoning aid corps has turned this ancient crossroads city, where camel caravans crossed between central Asia and the Indian subcontinent, into the boom town of the Khyber Pass.

According to the U.S. Consulate, about 250 Americans live here, compared with 20 two years ago. There are private refugee aid organizations and United Nations agencies, as well as the International Committee of the Red Cross.

The aid groups include five from France, three from West Germany, three from Sweden, two each from Belgium and Norway and one from Denmark.

Although the refugees have been here since 1979, when the Soviet troops invaded Afghanistan, the number of aid workers multiplied dramatically two years ago. That was when the U.S. Agency for International Development started a \$36 million program of humanitarian aid to parts of Afghanistan under the control of resistance fighters.

The influx of organizations working under its contracts has changed the character of the city.

"Peshawar is booming with war money, refugee money and drug money," said a Pakistan-based Western diplomat with long experience in this frontier area.

"The city has lost its grandeur, its neat and clean look," complained Mohammed Saleem, a Peshawar native assigned by the Information Ministry after being posted in the Pakistani Embassy in Washington. "It had an ancient charm that no other place in Pakistan could offer. All that is gone."

The section of the city called University Town has become a village of expatriates, accommodating, among others, the seven Afghan political parties that fight each other and the Russians for control of their country. Pakistanis who had lived in University Town earn enough from rents, which have increased up to 20-fold over the past two years, to build bigger houses in other parts of Peshawar.

The influx has brought an American Club, a darts club and an international school for children of aid workers. Pakistanis and Afghans find ready employment as cooks, drivers, mechanics, secretaries, accountants, translators and associate aid workers.

Many of the workers who came here before the large U.S. contingent are unhappy with the changes that wrought.

"I liked it better when we were a small little cadre," said Anne Hurd, an American who runs a program called the Mercy Fund that provides medical care for Afghan women refugees.

"Peshawar is a glossy, superficial aid society," added Juliet Vergos, program director of Afghan Aid. "There are so many people sitting around talking about things they know very little about. It doesn't improve the quality of work to have so many people trying to find something to do in their leisure hours."

The U.S. Consulate had been under the threat of closure in a budget crunch until the Soviet invasion next door. It had one Foreign Service officer. Now the consulate has seven Americans, facilities to send classified cables and a full security apparatus.

In addition, there are three AID employees, a Drug Enforcement Administration agent, and two U.S. Information Service officers, one to deal with questions about Afghanistan and the other to run programs for Pakistanis. Representatives of some of the older European agencies who specialize in programs across the border in Afghanistan and who have lived a hand-to-mouth existence, look askance at the seemingly affluent newcomers.

"Look at their cars," a European worker said, pointing to new four-wheel-drive vehicles of the U.S. newcomers. "They have absolutely no shortage of money."

Singapore's Leader Leaves the Voters Guessing

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — The parliamentary elections last weekend have given Singapore's ruling party a firm grip on power for five more years but have left uncertainty about the political intentions of Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew, who has guided the country with a sometimes authoritarian hand for nearly 30 years.

Singaporean analysts and West-

ern diplomats said Monday that Mr. Lee, who will be 65 on Sept. 16, had made it clear that he would continue to play an influential role in national affairs. But he has left people guessing about when he will step down as prime minister and what post he will occupy afterward.

The issue is important for Singapore, the analysts and diplomats said, because it will affect percep-

tions about the continuity of government and the confidence that Singaporeans and foreign investors have in its policies.

The island-state, which lacks natural resources, has relied on firm leadership, social discipline and an increasingly well-educated work force to attract investment in industry, banking and services.

A university lecturer, who asked not to be identified, noted that Mr. Lee was in evident good health, and said that he had experience and international contacts on which Singapore should continue to draw.

"The test," the lecturer added, "will be whether he can sustain his partnership with younger political leaders without too much chafing."

At a news conference with Mr. Lee and other ministers on Sunday after their party won 80 of the 81 seats in the new Parliament, Goh Chok Tong, the first deputy prime minister, said he would be ready to take over as prime minister in two years.

In an editorial Monday, The Straits Times, a Singapore newspaper, said that the near sweep "probably reflects in no small measure the success of the Goh team's strategy and style that offer more consultation, more openness and more dialogue more in tune with the mood of the people."

Mr. Lee is respected in Singapore for a decisive, sometimes ruthless, leadership style that has helped bond a multiracial population and build one of the highest standards of living in Asia.

But a Western diplomat said there was also "the feeling, particularly among younger Singaporeans,

Ex-President's Brother Jailed for Bribery in Seoul

By Fred Hiatt
Washington Post Service

SEOUL — A South Korean court Monday sentenced the brother of former President Chun Doo Hwan to seven years in jail for embezzling millions of dollars during Mr. Chun's seven-year rule, which ended in February.

Chun Kyung Hwan was convicted of bribery, tax evasion and other charges for misusing his position as head of South Korea's rural development agency during his brother's rule. Prosecutors depicted "Little Chun" as he was widely known despite his imposing frame, as a bully who intimidated officials, dunned the nation's business tycoons and used the funds he extorted to build a personal fortune.

The verdict by a three-judge panel of the Seoul District Criminal Court, which also included a fine of almost \$6 million, ended a sum-

mering trial that may represent only the first chapter in settling accounts of the Chun era. Although they have called a truce for the Summer Olympic Games set to begin here in two weeks, opposition politicians are demanding that former President Chun himself be investigated for corruption once the games end.

Chun Kyung Hwan was a former company bodyguard suddenly elevated to prominence when his brother, an army general, staged a coup in 1980. He was long the subject of private rumors and foreign press reports, but he was beyond public criticism during his brother's autocratic rule.

President Chun justified his 1980 coup as necessary to root out corruption in an earlier regime, and until his resignation he portrayed his administration as one of moral probity.

That image quickly crumbled when Mr. Chun resigned in February, replaced by a democratically elected president, Chun Kyung Hwan was arrested March 31, little more than a month after Roh Tae Woo became president.

Mr. Roh, also a former general and a former Chun associate, has said there will be "no sanctuary" for those who acted corruptly during Mr. Chun's rule. But many leaders of Mr. Roh's ruling party, which Mr. Chun founded in 1981, hope the investigation can be contained without implicating the former president or his wife, which they allege could inflame South Korea's still powerful military and other rightists.

The government has rebutted calls for an investigation of the former president by insisting that the

opposition produce evidence of wrongdoing. The administration Monday also announced that it will purge corrupt officials after the Olympics and require politicians, judges, generals and top bureaucrats to disclose their personal holdings.

Prosecutors had asked for a 15-year sentence for Chun Kyung Hwan and Seoul newspapers suggested the prosecutors may appeal, seeking a longer jail term. A judge Monday said that Mr. Chun should not be treated leniently because he is the former president's brother, but also should not receive unduly harsh punishment because of the connection.

Mr. Chun, led into court with his hands bound, listened to the verdict with his head bowed, showing no emotion. Eleven former associates received lesser sentences, ranging from suspensions to three years in jail.

that Lee is checking and slowing moves by second-generation political leaders towards a more open, collegial style of government that younger Singaporeans seem to want.

Mr. Lee, the only founding member of the ruling People's Action Party remaining in the cabinet, has groomed Mr. Goh, 46, and other younger men, most of them in their 30s and 40s, to take over power.

While their main policies have had the support of Mr. Lee, he has surprised many political analysts here and irritated some of his ministers by giving his younger cabinet colleagues only qualified endorsement in the election campaign.

On several occasions, Mr. Lee has questioned whether there will be enough tough ministers in the future to handle major crises, and he has said that he worried that Singaporeans were becoming soft.

"If people want smiling, congenial, affable, soft-approach, soft-touch leaders," he said, "they cannot at the same time demand of those leaders a certain steel in them to stand up to pressures."

The analysts and diplomats said that Mr. Lee's blunt comments had prompted Mr. Goh to become more assertive. On Sunday, Mr. Goh declared: "Our style of leadership will continue."

Singaporeans, he said, will be involved in the discussion of major policies.

"We will try to create avenues for them to air their views," he said, "and see them channeled in a constructive manner."

Mr. Lee said he was "fairly satisfied" with the way that Mr. Goh's team had fought the campaign.

"My position has been that when I am 65," Mr. Lee said, "my successor who is ready can nudge me and I am prepared to let him have the seat."

Mr. Lee appears to have two options if he steps down as prime minister, the analysts and diplomats said.

One is to remain as secretary-general of the ruling party where, as he noted last month, he could "have a very strong last word on policy."

The other is to become Singapore's first elected president, a position that the governing party has proposed.

The president would have powers to veto spending of the country's financial reserves, which amount to more than \$1 billion Singapore dollars (\$15.2 billion), and to block appointments to senior civil servant positions on the grounds that the nominees were incompetent or dishonest.

Critics of the proposal in both the opposition and the ruling party have argued that it could create another power center, reducing the authority of the cabinet and the Parliament.

Mr. Lee had been widely expected to become the first elected president. But he said on Sunday that the position was not being created for him and that he had never been eager to have the job.

If the proposal goes to a national referendum because of opposition to it, he said, he will rule himself out as a candidate to strengthen his "moral position."

Israeli Immigrant on Trial as Spy

TEL AVIV — An Israeli businessman, Shabtai Kalmanovitz, went on trial in a closed courtroom on Monday accused of passing secrets to Soviet intelligence.

Mr. Kalmanovitz, 43, who emigrated from the Soviet Union in 1971 and helped arrange an East-West spy swap in the late 1970s, could receive life imprisonment if convicted of spying with the intention to harm state security.

Jailed since December, Mr. Kalmanovitz was surrounded by police and prevented from talking to reporters as he arrived for the four-hour opening session. The court then adjourned, after setting aside two more days in September and eight days in December for additional evidence.

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Resilient IRA, on the Attack, Keeps British Forces on Edge

By Steve Lohr
New York Times Service

LOUGHMACRORY, Northern Ireland — The Irish Republican Army routinely advises its recruits that service in the guerrilla organization will likely lead them to one of two destinations: a prison cell or a cemetery plot.

Under a slate-gray sky, two young IRA brothers, Michael Gerard Harter and Martin Harter, were lowered into freshly dug graves in this rural village Friday, their coffins draped with the tricolor flag of the Irish Republic and the mournful wail of a lone Gaelic piper accompanying the ceremony.

It was a week of reverses for the IRA, after having mounted a wave of deadly and successful assaults on the British forces in recent months.

The Harter brothers and one other IRA member, Brian Mullin, were gunned down on Tuesday by British soldiers on a country road in the British province not far from Loughmacrory.

In West Germany, two IRA suspects were seized Wednesday at a border checkpoint, carrying guns and explosives. Later on Wednesday, two elderly civilians in Londonderry were accidentally killed by an IRA booby-trap bomb — the kind of bungled operation that undermines the guerrilla organization's standing among the Roman Catholic minority in Northern Ireland.

Yet the events of the past week are but one slight turn in grim and inexorable cycle of violence that has punctuated life in Northern Ireland for nearly two decades.

Ever since the current troubles began in 1969, the strength of the IRA has waxed and waned at intervals. It is estimated to have less than 300 active members today, down from the roughly 2,000 in the early 1970s.

But over the years, the IRA has shown itself to be resilient, bouncing back from setbacks and losses again and again to revive its deadly campaign, which is dedicated to forcing the British from Northern Ireland.

Despite facing a combined British security force of nearly 30,000, or 100 times the size of the guerrilla army, the IRA continues to be able to keep the British forces on edge and in danger.

In the past six months, for example, the IRA has stepped up its attacks on the military, killing 27 British troops in Northern Ireland, the British mainland and the Continent.

The biggest single assault came on Aug. 20 when an IRA bomb blew up a military bus in County Tyrone, killing eight British soldiers and injuring 27. And the IRA has demonstrated that even the powerful and highly placed are not beyond its reach, killing Lord Mountbatten in 1979 and only narrowly missing

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher in 1984 with a bomb at a Brighton hotel.

The survival of the IRA, in the face of an overwhelmingly superior force, is explained by its people, goals and tactics. Its membership is a core of committed individuals who believe in the righteousness of their cause — a united Ireland, with the six counties of the British province in the north joined to the 26 counties of the Republic of Ireland.

The "Green Book," the IRA manual, preaches the austere ethos of a revolutionary army: modesty, abstemiousness and discretion. A Belfast psychiatrist, Dr. H.A. Lyons, who has examined many IRA members convicted of murder, concluded two years ago that they have "clear ideals and goals," they receive "strong support from other members of the group," and they are a "reasonably stable group of people."

The nationalist aspirations of the IRA are widely shared in the Republic and among the minority Roman Catholic community in the predominantly Protestant province of Northern Ireland. That appeal, along with sectarian discrimination, helps explain why the outlawed IRA can rely on an estimated 2,000 "active sympathizers," who provide them with "safe houses" for lodging and gather intelligence for the guerrillas, especially on military movements.

But IRA members are separated from the vast majority of the nationalist community by their resort to violence, their willingness to kill and to die, like the Harter brothers last week. Sinn Fein, the political wing of the IRA, polled just 1.9 percent of the vote in the Irish elections last year, while in the North it typically garners about one-third of the Catholic vote, or less than 8 percent of the total ballots. It trails well behind the Social Democrat and Labor Party, which mainly represents nationalist Catholics but opposes violence.

Yet Sinn Fein and the IRA remain committed to killing. In the view of Gerry Adams, the president of Sinn Fein, "the armed struggle provides the vital cutting edge" of the militant republican movement.

Martin McGuinness, deputy leader of Sinn Fein, who takes a harder line than Mr. Adams on the

necessity of violence, puts it more bluntly: "Violence is the only language the British understand."

The guerrilla army has endured partly because its objectives are limited and thus attainable. "The IRA's goal is to show that they can consistently mount operations to keep the pressure on the British," said Dr. Brendan O'Leary, a lecturer at the London School of Economics.

The IRA has never said it will win its "war" against the British in any military sense, unlike other revolutionary insurgencies, such as the Communist New People's Army in the Philippines, which has as many as 20,000 members and can conduct operations in units of 100 or more armed guerrillas.

Instead, the objective of the IRA is to make British politicians and public so repulsed by the constant violence in Northern Ireland and by seeing its soldiers come home in coffins that the government will pull out.

The IRA typically operates in local units of six to 10 persons. And these are essentially assassination squads, killing British judges, government officials, members of the security forces and, in recent years, building contractors and suppliers to the British forces in Northern Ireland.

According to British intelligence reports, the three IRA men killed last week by British commandos were on a typical mission: to assassinate an off-duty member of the Ulster Defense Regiment, a security force of local recruits. The IRA men were carrying two AK-47 rifles and a .38-caliber revolver, the police said.

Within the movement, there was a debate a year ago over how much emphasis to put on political activity versus military operations, with Mr. Adams viewed as favoring the political route and Mr. McGuinness seen as a hard-liner. The IRA campaign of accelerated violence in recent months is regarded as a sign that the exponents of violence won the debate.

"The hard men in the IRA, who believe in increasing violence steadily and without limit, are much stronger within the organization than they were a year ago," Professor Wilkinson said.



Ulster police at the funeral of Brian Mullin, an IRA guerrilla.

Soviets Put Out Fire at New Reactor

By David Remnick
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Five broke out in the control room of a nuclear reactor in the Soviet republic of Lithuania on Monday, but there were no injuries or radiation leaks, according to official press accounts.

In the speed with which it was reported and the efficiency with which it was controlled, the fire at the Ignalina nuclear power station was a sharp contrast to the disaster at Chernobyl in April 1986, which was kept a secret for days.

Both the government newspaper Izvestia and the official news agency Tass reported the Ignalina accident on the day it occurred, a journalistic feat that would have been unthinkable before the new policies concerning the press and information after Chernobyl.

But the fire at Ignalina, the largest Soviet nuclear power station, does indicate that there are persist-

ent problems in the Soviet nuclear power industry.

The incident comes a week after the government daily Izvestia reported that Lithuanian officials had ordered work stopped on the construction of a third reactor unit at Ignalina. Officials had been quoted saying that there were safety defects in the two completed units.

The official press reports on Ignalina said that the fire began at 12:50 A.M. Monday in the plant control room at the second reactor. Erik Pozdnyashin, chief of the Soviet atomic power industry, said that the reactor was quickly shut down and that automatic extinguishers had controlled the blaze before fire control units arrived.

Mr. Pozdnyashin said, "Considering the heightened public interest in nuclear reactor operations, which is quite understandable after the Chernobyl accident, we decided

to inform the public about what has happened at the Ignalina station at once."

The report in the Monday evening editions of Izvestia was timely but extremely brief and tucked away on the bottom of the second page under a longer article on a new coin.

Indicating that the accident was quite serious, Tass said that a committee headed by the deputy minister of atomic energy, Alexander Lapshin, would investigate the cause of the accident. Izvestia said conditions at the reactor were being monitored but gave no details.

Lifelong Soviet Checkups

About 600,000 Soviet citizens will undergo health checks for the rest of their lives for signs of radiation-linked disease following the Chernobyl nuclear disaster, Reuters reported Monday from Oxford, England, quoting a Soviet scientist.

The scientist, Nikolai Botschkov, told the British Association for the Advancement of Science that the twice-yearly checks would cover people living in a large area of the Soviet Union and not just the area surrounding the Ukrainian power station.

Mr. Botschkov, an academician of the Institute of Medical Genetics in Moscow, said about 250 people suffered radiation disease at the time of the disaster.

The tests will include regular clinical investigations of people exposed to radiation. Records will be kept of how many children they produce, the numbers of spontaneous abortions and stillbirths and congenital malformations, he said.

South Africa Frees White Dissident After 2 Years

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — Raymond Suttner, 42, a law lecturer who had been detained without trial for more than two years under emergency regulations, has been released from prison on humanitarian grounds, the South African law and order minister, Adrian Vlok, announced Monday.

Mr. Suttner, the country's longest-serving white detainee under the emergency measures, was arrested on June 12, 1981, the day the nationwide state of emergency was declared at the height of a period of civil unrest. He was taken into custody by security police as he prepared to board a flight to Harare, Zimbabwe, to deliver a series of lectures.

Anti-apartheid activists had waged a campaign seeking Mr. Suttner's release, but the government said his incarceration was necessary "in the interests of public safety and the maintenance of law and order."

The authorities never specified why they were holding him without legal process.

Mr. Suttner, who had served as education officer of the Transvaal Province branch of the now-banned United Democratic Front, was released because of deteriorating health. Mr. Vlok said. He did not disclose the detainee's illness.

A statement by the ministry said Mr. Suttner's release was conditional, but officials refused to detail the conditions. Normally, these

involve limited house arrest and prohibitions against meeting with more than four people and giving press interviews.

"The activities which led to Mr. Suttner's detention and the circumstances which until now necessitated his detention are of such a serious nature that the minister had felt compelled to set strict conditions with which Mr. Suttner must

comply," the ministry statement said.

Mr. Suttner, a member of the faculty of the Witwatersrand Law School, had been active in establishing the infrastructure of the United Democratic Front, a coalition of more than 700 anti-apartheid organizations.

From June 1975 until May 1983, Mr. Suttner was held at Robben

Island Prison in Cape Town for convictions on security charges.

At the height of the emergency, more than 30,000 people were estimated by independent monitoring groups to have been detained.

According to the independent Center for Applied Legal Studies, 4,590 people have been detained under emergency regulations this year.

Afghan Jets Strike Pakistan

Reuters

PESHAWAR, Pakistan — Afghan aircraft bombed Pakistani territory for the second time in five days on Monday, killing two persons and injuring at least seven, government officials said.

About five Afghan fighters crossed the border shortly after dawn and dropped five bombs on Dogai village in northwestern Pakistan, they said.

Pakistan Press International, a news agency, said Pakistani Air Force interceptors chased the Afghan aircraft out of Pakistan's air-

space but there was no immediate government confirmation of this.

On Thursday, five Afghan aircraft struck two villages 40 kilometers (25 miles) from Peshawar in North-West Frontier Province, killing one person and injuring 11.

The governor of the province, Amir Gulistan, told reporters in Peshawar that a boy was killed instantly in Monday's raid and one of the injured died later.

Pakistan has accused the Kabul government of bombing border areas in contravention of the Geneva accords signed in April.

On Thursday, five Afghan aircraft struck two villages 40 kilometers (25 miles) from Peshawar in North-West Frontier Province, killing one person and injuring 11.

The tests will include regular clinical investigations of people exposed to radiation. Records will be kept of how many children they produce, the numbers of spontaneous abortions and stillbirths and congenital malformations, he said.

Greek Action Leads U.S. to Break Talks

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ATHENS — Talks for a new agreement on U.S. military bases in Greece broke off Monday when Greek negotiators formally announced that a U.S. Air Force base at the Athens airport would be closed, the government said.

A Greek government spokesman, Sotiris Kostopoulos, said, "The American delegation requested a temporary postponement in order to return to Washington and take relevant instructions from the American authorities." He did not

say when the talks would resume.

The postponement came on the opening day of a ninth round of negotiations for a Greek-American defense agreement to replace a 1983 accord that expires in December.

The Socialist government of Prime Minister Andreas Papandrou said in August that Hellenikon Air Base would be closed. At that time, the United States said its future was still under discussion.

Hellenikon is one of four Ameri-

can bases that have operated in Greece since the 1950s. About 1,400 American servicemen, 200 American civilians and 700 Greeks work at the base, which is located next to Athens International Airport.

The Greek government has so far made no threat to close any of the other U.S. bases in Greece. But it has said that Hellenikon's operations could not be transferred to another U.S. installation. There had been speculation that a U.S. Navy base at Soude Bay on the

island of Crete could be expanded to replace Hellenikon.

As a form of rent for the bases, Greece receives \$340 million annually in U.S. military credits.

Talks for the new military agreement started last November but monthly meetings since then have made little progress. The main obstacle appears to be Greek insistence that in return for a new agreement the United States should help solve Greek-Turkish disputes over military control of the Aegean and the island of Cyprus. (AP, AFP)

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

The Smell of Genocide

Not just a whiff but the stench of genocide drifts from the Kurdish areas of Iraq and the green hills of Burundi, homeland of the Hutu tribe. Those who commit such acts should know the world watches, that sovereignty cannot legitimize genocide.

Don't Count on Growth

Both U.S. presidential candidates are counting on growth to bring the economy into balance, but a burst of faster growth in the next four years is not likely. It has become one of the habits of presidential campaigning — one of the less useful habits — to talk as though growth, the creation of jobs and the rise in wages and benefits were all simply a matter of willpower and dedication at the White House.

Salvaging the PLO Office

Two months ago, a U.S. District Court judge in New York threw out a suit brought by the Justice Department to enforce a foolish federal law. The statute, enacted last year, mandated the closing of a Palestine Liberation Organization office in New York.

Other Comment

Views of the U.S. Campaign

Michael Dukakis sounds as though he appreciates Canadian concerns. His promise of tough, effective legislation to control acid rain if he reaches the White House is a breath of fresh air to Canadians, who never seemed able to persuade Ronald Reagan that acid rain wasn't caused by trees. To a Canadian, Mr. Dukakis sounds more like a red Tory than a Liberal, especially in economic and fiscal policy.

Bush or Dukakis? It Does Make a Difference

By Jim Hoagland

PARIS — Franz Josef Strauss of West Germany said out loud in Washington the other day that Europe's political heavyweights have been whispering to each other for months: It will make little difference for them whether George Bush or Michael Dukakis becomes the 41st president of the United States.

Such differences frame the true generational issue in this election — not Dan Quayle's membership in the ranks of baby boomers or his decision to opt for the halfway house of national guard service during the Vietnam War.

His emphasis is on innovation in economic matters, particularly in designing a new role for American industry in the world economy. He would maintain a military status quo and manage existing military resources more tightly.

Plates Can Be Filled Precisely

By Alan Berg

WASHINGTON — Dazzling advances in research and ever-increasing harvests in many developing countries have not been able to protect the world's poor from malnutrition. But a simple rethinking of the ways governments give food aid may achieve what high tech has not.



In Europe, a Dissenting View on the 'Pacific Century'

By Gerald Segal

LONDON — It has become fashionable to refer to the Pacific basin as the emerging hub of the world economy. This view is often accompanied by dire warnings about a decline of European strength and talk of the waning importance of Atlantic alliances.

many have had more trade across Eurasia than across the North Atlantic. Like the dynamic East Asian countries, the successful European nations have acknowledged the global pattern of trade and financial flows.

a narrower pan-Pacific grouping. Second, Europeans are far less concerned with growing trade disputes between the United States and East Asia, seeing instead a more natural solution that does not require Pacific cooperation.

Deterrence Is Flawed: We Need a Longer Nuclear Fuse

By Graham T. Allison, Albert Carnesale and Joseph S. Nye

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — Arms control has fallen off the American political radar in recent months. But it should not. The world is as dangerous as ever.

Two paths together hold the greatest promise as long-run goals for policy-makers and scholars to explore: "Lengthening the nuclear fuse." This means changing the military focus of the United States, its allies and its adversaries enough to give the United States a credible conventional deterrent and only a modest residual nuclear force.

The principal concern for Americans was the potential for Soviet conventional aggression in Europe. The U.S. threat to meet such aggression with nuclear use was then a credible one, for the United States had both the means and the will to carry it out.

Moscow Is Fighting the Cold War Again

By William Pfaff

PARIS — A debate is taking place in the Soviet press on Soviet responsibility for the Cold War. This is both an argument over the character of Soviet foreign policy today and over the role ideology is to have in Soviet national conduct in the future.

recent years has brought only grief to the U.S.S.R. Eduard Shevardnadze, the Soviet foreign minister, said in July that the combat between capitalism and communism "is no longer the determining tendency of the modern epoch," and that the class struggle could not determine the relations of nations.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1888: A Silver Deal NEW YORK — A special despatch announces that a syndicate of New York and European bankers has obtained the control of the Mortgage Bank of Mexico, which has been renamed the International and Mortgage Bank of Mexico.

1938: Santiago 'Besieged'

SANTIAGO — This city was cut off from the rest of the world tonight [Sept. 5] and proclaimed in a state of siege to suppress a Fascist revolt which began with bomb throwing and machine-gunning from the state university buildings and more than a dozen factories.

1913: Cody's Last Stand?

DENVER — It is not true that "Buffalo Bill" (Colonel William F. Cody) has ridden his last round-up. It is not true that he is "down and out." He has not handed in his "cheques" nor committed any other of the final things that romantic writers impose upon him.

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OPINION

A Classic Case of Genocide, Yet the U.S. Merely Clucks

By William Safire

BRIDGEHAMPTON, New York — On the day the cease-fire began in the Iran-Iraq war, Saddam Hussein, dictator of Iraq, launched a new military offensive. This was for vengeance — to punish the Kurdish people living in northern Iraq who had dared to pursue their long struggle for autonomy during the dictator's war against Iran.

With his forces freed by the cease-fire, Saddam Hussein smashed the Kurds —

still active, and with several million Kurds at his mercy, he may yet pass Pot in megamurders.

The Iraqi dictator evidently sees a cease-fire as a time for getting even. He will one day turn his aggressive attention to President Hafez al-Assad of Syria, the only Arab leader to have helped Iran, but first he is intent on bloodily crushing all self-determination aspirations within his own borders.

For a millennium, Kurdistan has been a place but not a nation. Today the nearly 20 million Kurds live under three flags, in Iran, Iraq and Turkey, with some in Syria and the Soviet Union.

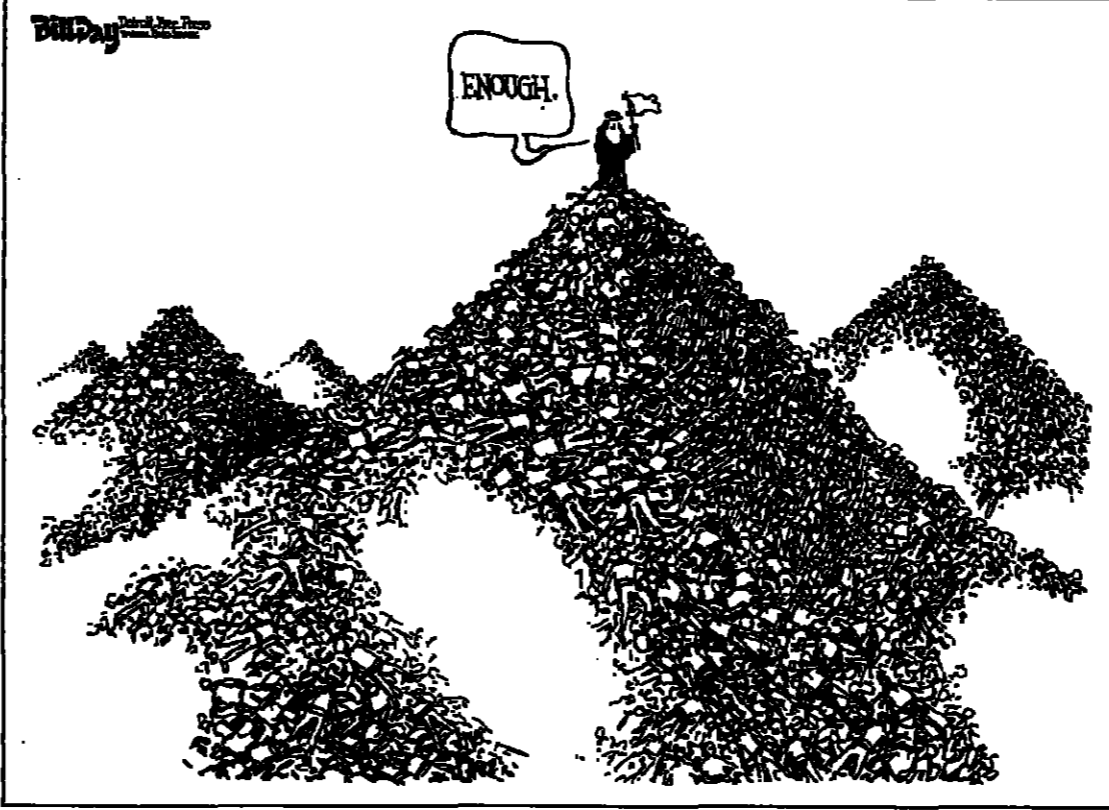
The Iranians supplied the Iraqi Kurds with arms to harass Saddam Hussein, and the Iraqi dictator armed the Iranian Kurds to harass the ayatollah's army.

The Kurds, though split into factions and aware they were being used as pawns, saw the Iran-Iraq war as a chance to establish a kind of autonomy if not independence. But Iran-Iraq peace means retribution and death.

Let us marvel at the reaction: United Nations peacemakers in Geneva are concerned only with the interests of member nations, not with the lives of the Kurdish people or with the proliferation of poison gas. Not even a cluck of sympathy comes out of the UN secretary-general, who does not want to offend Baghdad or Tehran.

The United States, in its Reagan-era assertiveness, did manage to issue one small cluck. The State Department spokesman has said that if the reports of mass exodus of refugees are true, then what is going on would be "a grave violation of international human rights."

How's that for taking action to stop slaughter of innocents? (Presumably a double-cluck, or even escalation to



a loud harrumph, would cause America to lose influence with Saddam Hussein, whom Washington helped to wear down Iran; why waste an IOU?

The Turks, who repress their own Kurdish minority (they call the Kurds "mountain Turks" and forbid the Kurdish language) are accepting some refugees from Saddam Hussein's wrath. That is something, not much, but at least not the running-away we get from the totalitarian Arab world or the amoral Soviet Union.

The world's film crews are too comfortable in Israel's West Bank, covering a made-for-TV uprising of a new "people," to bother with the genocidal campaign against a well-defined ethnic group that has been friendless through-

out modern history and does not yet understand the publicity business.

For television, inaccessibility is no excuse for ignoring the news; the ability of color cameras to bring home the horror of large-scale atrocities imposes a special responsibility on that medium to stake out murder scenes or get firsthand accounts from refugees.

What about the two candidates for leader of the free world? If ever questioned about stopping this killing, Michael Dukakis would propose mailing a stern postcard to the United Nations and George Bush might offer a little homily on evenhandedness.

The United States could stop the killing by (a) demanding a Security Council

investigation and linkage of human rights to the Geneva peacemaking, (b) bringing Kurdish refugees to America for testimony, (c) encouraging wider Turkish aid and (d) leaning on Iraq by threatening an early pullout of Gulf ships.

If this gets no results quickly, Washington can slip Stinger missiles to Massoud Barzani, who leads the Kurdish guerrillas in the hills, to bring down the passing gunships.

The Kurds say "Push Mergo" — "Forward to Death." That is a slogan of defiance, but it has also been a description of their fate. People who want only peace and freedom deserve America's attention and support.

The New York Times

Back Then, Poetry Appeared Along With the Day's News

By Penelope Laurans

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut — When I was growing up in New Bedford, Massachusetts, my father would bring home the daily newspaper in his black briefcase, buried under the order forms for his grocery company. After dinner, I would spread the paper on the floor and thumb excitedly through it.

No, I was not a budding political scientist analyzing the Eisenhower administration, or a foreign affairs prodigy scanning for news of the Cold War.

MEANWHILE

What I was looking for was the poetry, printed in a small corner at the bottom of the editorial page.

Stuck in the pockets of my old copybooks, I still have yellowed clippings of some of these usually simple, short verses by poets such as Richard Wilbur, John Hollander and Elizabeth Bishop; other poems were written onto the pages of the copybooks in my schoolgirl's hand.

Poetry on the editorial page — how far we have come from that. The world has grown so much more complex. Competition for the reader's attention is fierce. And poetry is no longer a part of common life in the way it once was.

My appreciation of poetry's power had been gained in a fifth grade class at the Betsy B. Winslow Grammar School. Our teacher's name was Miss Ciaburri and there were two things everybody knew about her: The first was that if she took off the black velvet ribbon she always wore around her neck, her head would fall off; the second was that she made you memorize poetry.

It is a tribute to Miss Ciaburri that by the end of the fifth grade many of the girls also sported velvet ribbons. It is an even greater tribute that quite a few

of her students can still recite at the drop of a hat Ralph Waldo Emerson's "Concord Hymn," Walt Whitman's "O Captain! My Captain!" and a poem or two by Emily Dickinson. ("Success is counted sweetest/By those who ne'er succeed"). The poems were recited were not in every case great or even representative. But they introduced us to poetic music and verbal magic.

These days, in a college class I teach on versification, I am surprised by how cut off from poetry many of my students are. When introduced to the pleasures of reading and memorizing it, they are amazed at what they have been missing.

But while they like what they learn, they miss something by coming to it so late. And therefore it is possible that reading poetry will not become a habit for them and that they will not have poems in their heads to recite as they travel down highways on long car trips or to comfort them when they are lonely or sad, or unhappy in love. Nor will they know the joy of getting their tongues around lines like Henry Wadsworth Longfellow's "Grave Alice, and laughing Allegra And Edith with golden hair."

The inclusion of a poem on the editorial page those many years ago was a telling symbol. Its very presence implied that poetry was important enough to compete with the pressing news of the day. It may be just as well that this is not true anymore, given the world's inescapable complexities. So far have we come from simpler times that the surprise now is certainly not that there is no longer poetry on editorial pages. The surprise is that it ever could have been there at all.

The writer teaches English at Yale University and is associate editor of The Yale Review. She contributed this comment to The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Pakistan Will Stay Firm

Regarding "Pakistan's Need Help, Not Lectures, From the West" (Opinion, Aug. 31) by Zbigniew Brzezinski:

While Mohammed Zia ul-Haq's violent end raises many questions about the next step in Pakistan, Western fears of a possible weakening of its position on the Afghan crisis are not well-founded.

For more than eight years Pakistan has given full support to the Afghan struggle and stood firm in the face of threats and attacks. It was not because of one individual's commitment, but because the people of Pakistan consider the Afghan cause as their own and understand that Soviet domination of Afghanistan would be a grave threat to Pakistan itself.

The national consensus which exists on the issue was demonstrated very clearly in the meeting of the then prime minister, Mohammed Khan Jurejo, with opposition parties before the Geneva accords were signed. There is no reason to believe that there will be any major change of course if one or more of these parties come to power in the elections scheduled for November.

Mr. Brzezinski's fears on this score have led him into making the shocking suggestion that the West should encourage younger military officers to stage yet another coup in Pakistan. This is the kind of realpolitik that brought U.S. policy to grief in countries like Iran and Lebanon and brought untold suffering to their people. If it is pursued in Pakistan, it will lead to similar results.

The vacuum that exists in Pakistan after General Zia's death is the vacuum left by 11 years of one-man rule. It can only be filled by a return to constitutional government and democratic institutions.

IQBAL AKHUND, St. Mathieu de Treviers, France.

The writer was Pakistan's permanent representative at the United Nations from 1972-78 and assistant UN secretary-general from 1979-84.

The Fate of the Seals

Regarding the photograph captioned "Sealing a Fate" (European Topics, Aug. 26) and recent articles on the epidemic that is killing seals in the North Sea and the role that pollution may have played in it:

There was a worldwide outcry against the killing of thousands of seal pups off the coast of Newfoundland, but despite much publicity there has been hardly a whisper of protest about this threat to the lives of all the seals in Europe.

At least the Newfoundland hunt was strictly supervised, with a government quota system. The method of killing, while primitive, was the best available and not far removed from accepted slaughterhouse practice in the more advanced economies. The seal meat was eaten.

Europe's seals face death not by a quick, sharp blow on the head but by a slow and, as far as we know, agonizing period of suffering. The killers are unseen, anonymous and apparently not to be subjected to criticism. They kill seals not one at a time, with clubs, but simply by opening a valve.

ROBERT PIMM, Asson, France.

More About the Thorns

It is about time someone in the Japanese ministries had the courage to admit the growing disparity between the haves and have-nots as reported by Patrick Smith, ("Tokyo's Rosy Economic Report Contains Some Thorns, Too," Aug. 6). The Economic Planning Agency has known this situation all along; the government employees fall in the category of have-nots, together with millions of salaried people in the private sector. Long working hours and poor housing condi-

tions are bearable. What nobody can endure for long are the astronomically high prices for necessities and the high taxes.

H. FUKAZAWA, Reichenfels, Austria.

On Japan's Position

Regarding "No. 1? No, the Japanese Should Try Harder to Be No. 2" (Opinion, Aug. 18):

Yoshiro Fumabashi ignores the feelings and especially the pride of a majority of Japanese born after the war. No country divides its economic prosperity and its politics.

If a German said that Germany should be content at the second rank and not try for the first, he would be accused of Stiefelkriecherei, or licking the boots of the Americans. Japanese journalists should be above such things.

In the next decade, no country can stop the rise of Japan's economic power. Of course, appropriate international burden-sharing should be engaged in by Japan both for its national security and for world peace. But this does not mean that Japan should be No. 2.

MIKE M. NATORL, Geneva.

Mr. Fumabashi refers to "the nuclear devastation of Japan's homeland in World War II." Most of the devastation was caused by non-nuclear bombing raids. One flat area, Hiroshima, was devastated by one nuclear bomb, whereas at Nagasaki, which is hilly, the nuclear destruction was not much different

from the result of other raids with conventional bombs.

C.D. HOWARD-JOHNSTON, Anglet, France.

Jangling Jet Noises

Regarding "Jet Roar Puts NATO at War With West Germans" (Aug. 11) by James M. Markham:

A similar feeling of revulsion over this kind of pollution is gaining ground in England, particularly around the Upper Heyford base in Oxfordshire. It will not be long before all sympathy for the U.S. air force vanishes, and voters will look to any politician who can rid them of this problem.

E. VON MALTZAHN, Bicester, England.

It Still Doesn't Add Up

Regarding "Summing Up the Audience" (Letters, Aug. 17):

You persist in giving the wrong explanation, or a clumsily worded one, when you state that "the figure 12.8 billion represents the total number of viewers expected to watch the 52 World Cup games broadcast over three weeks."

If two men work on a project for 25 hours you can say that 50 man-hours have been invested, but the total number of men working on the project has never been more than two. We still do not know how many real viewers are expected.

ALFONSO TORRENTS DELS PRATS, Geneva.



In Political Polling, the Response Rate Is Crucial

The article "Trying to Decipher the Polls" by E. J. Dionne Jr. (Aug. 18) emphasized several reasons that presidential preference surveys provide highly varied results. But it failed to mention the major reason: Such surveys vary greatly in their "response rates" — the percentage of the original sample of people who respond to the questions.

Often these rates, which should in theory reach at least 75 percent, are appallingly low. National telephone surveys taken overnight frequently attain barely a third of their original sample.

Response rates are crucial deter-

miners of accuracy because nonrespondents are generally quite different politically from respondents. This fact of survey methodology is obscured by the misleading use of margin of error — reported in the article as ranging from 2-5 percent. These sampling error figures assume 100 percent response rates.

Such rates are not even approached by rapidly constructed surveys. The true margins of error (combining sampling and nonresponse error) are usually at least 10 percent and often much higher.

THOMAS F. PETTIGREW, Amsterdam.

In the Conduct of Foreign Policy, Strength Counts

Regarding "In Foreign Policy, Experience Counts Not" (Opinion, Aug. 26) by Arthur Schlesinger Jr.:

Mr. Schlesinger names Theodore Roosevelt (who said, "speak softly and carry a big stick") as one of the best presidents at running foreign policy, but does not acknowledge that military preparedness is a prerequisite for doing so.

Even conceding that America's economy has been weakened, positive action can remedy this so quickly that it should have no bearing on U.S. foreign policy. (Why is there a school of thought in the United States that constantly looks for reasons to be less assertive in an ever-antagonistic world?)

The American people and others as well still count on effective leadership in Washington. It is true America's success or failure in foreign affairs will not hang on the president's prior experience. But it also most definitely will not depend on a president having the professional qualities that Mr. Schlesinger sets forth as "basic."

It will be decided more by his philosophy and character — whether he has his priorities straight, is pragmatic and has the intestinal fortitude to prevail against foreign or domestic attempts to defeat his policies.

DAVID BELAIRE, Malaga, Spain.

Name 53 European business centers. (solution in the Swissair timetable)

A crossword puzzle grid with letters and numbers. The letters are arranged in a grid with some cells containing letters and others empty. The letters are: A, H, O, A, H, P, B, H, P, B, I, P, B, L, R, B, L, S, B, L, S, B, M, S, B, M, S, B, M, M, T, C, M, T, C, M, T, D, M, V, F, M, W, G, N, Z, G, N, Z, G, O, Z.

For those readers who didn't concentrate in geography lessons, we'll be happy to supply a few clues. You'll find one answer in Albania, four in Austria, one in Belgium, one in Bulgaria; one in Czechoslovakia, one in Denmark, one in Finland, five in France, eight in Germany, two in Greece, one in Hungary, five in Italy, one each in Malta, the Netherlands, Norway and Poland, two in Portugal, one in Rumania, one in the Soviet Union, four in Spain, one in Sweden, three in Switzerland, one in Turkey, three in the U.K. and two in Yugoslavia. Now all you have to do is guess who connects all these cities.



ARTS / LEISURE

A Poetic Feeling in Menswear

PARIS — Fashion shows here have been romancing the male. A gentle, poetic feeling has run through the menswear collections, which closed Monday.



Fancy vests shown by Saint Laurent (left) and Yohji Yamamoto.

blues from aquamarine to cornflower, beiges in putty warming to buttercream. Other colors good enough to eat have been melon, tangerine and tomato salad red.

The romantic feeling, the softening of the shoulder, the new washed silks and linens — I wouldn't say this is a statement. It's a positive revolution," says Linda Hopler, fashion director and vice president menswear of Saks Fifth Avenue, who sees a shift in Paris to what she calls "achievable" fashion.

edged. The black-clad acolytes at Yohji Yamamoto gasped when their high priest sent out two bright red suits. There was also pimento orange to spice up black and tones of quiet beige, café au lait and watery green.

suits with lots of buttons and contemporary touches included gigue lace vests and tuxedos in black like.

There is a lot of movement in evening clothes in these shows, although at the grand gala given by the French menswear industry at a candlelit Chateau de Chantilly Saturday night, not much innovation showed up among the tuxedos.

LaVain made a big push for designer evening wear on a Spanish theme, and gave a party where the chic Paris caterer Noël displayed confections as a Spanish fan, fruit on a straw sombrero and slices of meat molded into a bull's head.

The matador theme in this huge collection, brought in cropped jackets, cummerbunds, tie prints inspired by the ceramics of Gaudi, and Carmen colors from tobacco brown to a dark blood red. The suits were fine, the short raincoats (a Paris trend) looked new, but flowered collars and ties on a plain shirt were trying too hard.

French Top 50, With a Twist

By Mike Zwerin

PARIS — A pretty, downlike face, seasonal figure, a good voice with a trace of an American accent, abundant star-spangled enthusiasm plus intellectual credentials. Perfect! French kids are eating (and buying) it up.

want to make it in this business, you'll have to get your teeth fixed. I'll pay for it."

"Just think," Claudia laughs. "This jazz musician is going to pay for getting his rock-star daughter's teeth fixed. He's been so supportive. Well, at least he didn't say I need a nose job. Next year we hope to release our first album and I want to include one jazz tune, which Barre will write. Imagine if we sell a lot, he'll get rich because of me. I'd just love that." She breaks into song: "I'm gonna be a pop star."



Claudia Phillips: Spike Jones revisited.

Working as a singing waitress in Paris's Hollywood Savoy restaurant, she learned her first standard, "Bewitched, Bothered and Bewildered." Over three years there, she put together a large enough repertoire to get through the night in Les Bouchons, a club featuring jazz singers in Les Halles. She worked as a studio backup singer for African and Antillean acts, including the people who later started the rock group Kassav.

group would take too much time so everybody lip-synchs, it's called playback in French. You look like you're playing, you're even play, but nothing's plugged in but the turntable so the people only hear your record.

Only as Old as Others See You?

By Enid Nemy

NEW YORK — A woman who will go only 30 far as to say she will never see 50 again was sitting on a crowded bus not too long ago when another woman got on and stood in front of her.

amazing number of birthdays they have already had. One such circumstance came about during the recent siege of tropical weather. L. Robert Charles accompanied his nephew and his nephew's girlfriend to Shea Stadium.

flower-print dress with a lace collar. "Charming," she thought. "Just my style." She ordered it, it arrived, and she put it on and, she said: "I saw myself in the mirror as an entirely different person from the one I had visualized. I said to myself, 'It's too young for me.' It was a sad moment."

NEW YORK Herald Tribune

Abdication of King Edward Held Inevitable

Announcement of Move Expected Monday

A CENTURY OF NEWS FROM THE ARCHIVES OF THE INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE 1887-1987

An August but Anguished Academy

By Loren Jenkins

ROME — Strolling through the shaded courtyard, past rows of ancient amphorae, broken marble statuary and walls embedded with carved Roman tablets, Professor Joseph Connors was visibly awed.

he is an ambassador of American culture in one of the most cultured cities of the world, presiding over his own "embassy" of American classicists, medievalists, art historians, architects, painters, sculptors, poets and composers.

The problem, members said, would not be so bad had they suitable options to spend more time away from the academy — to eat out or travel more than the occasional arranged trips to various cultural monuments. But most don't.

Form for ordering a copy of 'A CENTURY OF NEWS' with fields for name, address, city, and country.

DOONESBURY comic strip panels with dialogue about tickets and a golf game.

Paris Commodities

Table with columns: High, Low, Close, Ask, Bid, Cvt. Rows include SUGAR, French francs per metric ton, COCA, etc.

London Commodities

Table with columns: High, Low, Close, Ask, Bid, Cvt. Rows include SUGAR, U.S. dollars per metric ton, COCA, etc.

Floating-Rate Notes

Table with columns: Issuer/Mat., Coupon, Yield, Bid, Ask. Rows include various international floating rate notes.

Pounds Sterling

Table with columns: Issuer/Mat., Coupon, Yield, Bid, Ask. Rows include various international floating rate notes.

Boeing, McDonnell Study Larger Craft

By Barry James. FARNBOROUGH, England — Boeing Co. and McDonnell Douglas Corp. announced at the Farnborough Air Show on Monday that they were considering expanded versions of existing or projected aircraft as a way of absorbing the huge increase in passenger traffic.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

PARIS & SUBURBS. PARIS WEST RESIDENTIAL in park of Chateau de la Malmaison (part of Bois de Boulogne) with 100m sqm, 100m sqm, 100m sqm.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE. PARIS AREA FURNISHED. NUBILLY SHINE, owner's well furnished modern 3 room apartment.

LOW COST FLIGHTS

Table with columns: City, One Way, Round Trip. Rows include New York, Los Angeles, San Francisco, etc.

OBLI-YEN

10A, Boulevard Royal - Luxembourg. Le Conseil décide à l'unanimité de distribuer les revenus acquis au cours de l'exercice clos au 31 mars 1988 par l'attribution aux actionnaires de YEM 5.000,- par action déductible le 25 août 1988.

London Metals

Table with columns: Class, Bid, Ask, Previous, Bid, Ask. Rows include ALUMINUM, COPPER CATHODES, LEAD, etc.

Bank in Finland

Raising \$272 Million. HELSINKI — Union Bank of Finland said Monday that it planned to raise 1.2 billion marks (\$272 million) through a stock issue.

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Herald Tribune

FALL CONFERENCE SCHEDULE 1988

The International Herald Tribune is pleased to present its fall schedule of conferences. For further information on any of those listed below, please tick the appropriate box and return, with your business card, to the address below.

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS OUTLOOK

University College, Oxford, September 21-24, 1988. An intensive overview for senior management executives of the current political, economic and social forces shaping the global business climate.

1992 - A SINGLE MINDED VISION: MARKETING AND MEDIA ACROSS ONE MARKET

Marriott Hotel, Amsterdam, October 4, 1988. Leading executives and senior political figures from throughout Europe will examine the implications of 1992 for the marketing, advertising and communications industries and will provide a global picture of what lies ahead.

OIL AND MONEY: THE SEARCH FOR STABILITY

InterContinental Hotel, London, October 13-14, 1988. The ninth annual international energy meeting, attended and addressed by leading figures in the industry.

INTERNATIONAL MERGERS AND ACQUISITIONS IN THE 1990'S

Park Lane Hotel, London, November 10, 1988. This conference will examine trans-Atlantic and intra-European corporate mergers and acquisitions, focusing specifically on European opportunities in the U.S. The economic and political ramifications of the internationalization of M & A will be discussed, featuring views from the boardroom as well as from government on both sides of the Atlantic.

Clip your business card here and return to: Jennifer Bielenberg, Conference Office, International Herald Tribune, 63, Long Acre, London WC2E 9JH. Tel: (1) 379 4302. Tlx: 262009. Fax: (1) 240 2254.

Vertical sidebar containing various advertisements including 'Slower Growth', 'Oil Prices Move Lower in Europe', and 'LONDON - Summary'.

Citicorp Talks of Japan Postal Link

TOKYO — Citicorp has talked with the Japanese Posts and Telecommunications Ministry about establishing an overseas money transfer service...

The Citicorp service could be considerably faster, the official said. Financial analysts said the proposal could draw opposition from city banks and the Japanese Finance Ministry...

high interest rates, the postal system has attracted about 20 percent of personal savings in Japan. The ministries already differ over the pace of interest-rate deregulation on small deposits.

Dow Chemical To Buy Essex

CLIFTON, New Jersey — Essex Chemical Corp. said Monday it has agreed to be acquired by Dow Chemical Co. for \$36 a share...

Ruling Permits Dismissals Of 4,000 Eastern Workers

By Kurt Eichenwald NEW YORK — Armed with a legal victory over three of its unions, Eastern Airlines has announced that it will begin dismissing as many as 4,000 workers Saturday.

A union source said its lawyers had been discussing the possibility of appealing Friday's ruling to the Supreme Court or making a motion to rehear the arguments.

THE AUTOMATIC CHRONOGRAPH Audemars Piguet La plus prestigieuse des signatures. Advertisement for a luxury watch.

Mitsui Reported Ready to Drop Project in Iran

AGENCE FRANCE-Presse NICOSIA — The lead Japanese investor in a petrochemical project on Iran's Gulf coast, bombed by Iraq during the war, considers it a total loss...

VOLVO: Sports Is Serious Business for Automaker

(Continued from first finance page) sponsor of men's professional tennis ever since then. For five years, it was the leading corporate sponsor for the 75 Grand Prix tennis tournaments held each year.

Blue Arrow Buyout Doubt

LONDON — Analysts expressed skepticism Monday over whether Blue Arrow PLC's chairman, Anthony Berry, could win board and stockholder approval for a management buyout of the employment and financial services group.

Slower Growth in Computer Sales Expected for Europe

LONDON — Computer sales in Europe show signs of slower growth in 1988, but manufacturers still expect stronger revenues than last year, industry analysts and producers said.

"We've detected a clear recovery on the French market this year," a spokesman for Bull said, "and in the rest of Europe, growth is favorable."

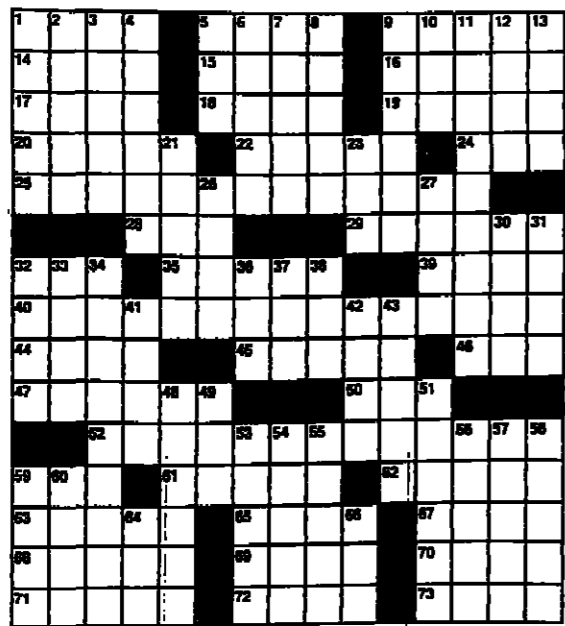
totalled \$20.31 billion, compared with \$17.08 billion in 1986. In recent years, IBM has lost market share in minicomputers to European manufacturers such as Siemens AG and Nixdorf Computer AG of West Germany, and Olivetti & Co. of Italy.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) Sept. 5, 1988. Table listing various international funds with their respective values and performance metrics.

Oil Prices Move Lower in Europe

LONDON — Soaring OPEC oil output and unresolved divisions within the cartel depressed North Sea oil prices on Monday, traders said, sending Britain's Brent crude well below the psychologically important \$14 a barrel mark.

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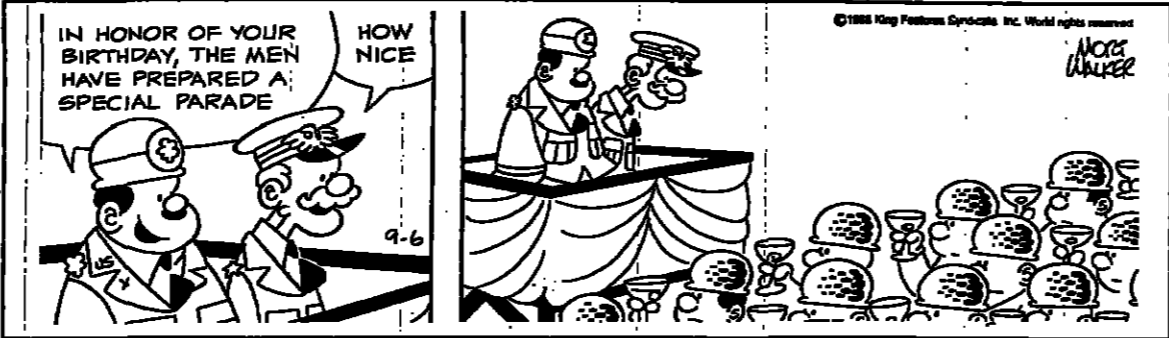
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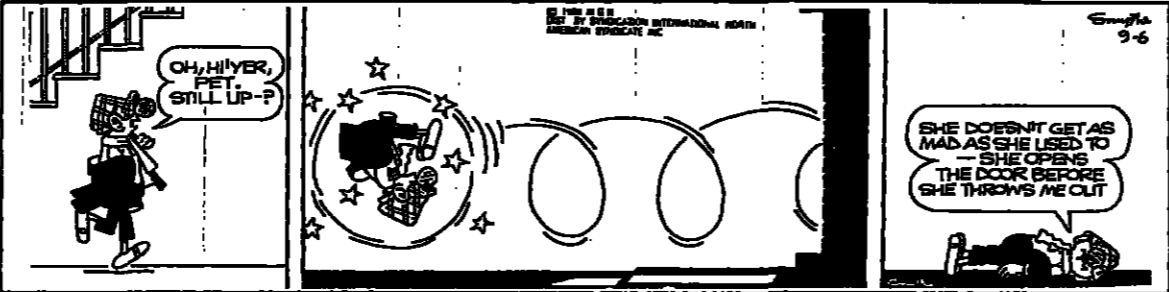
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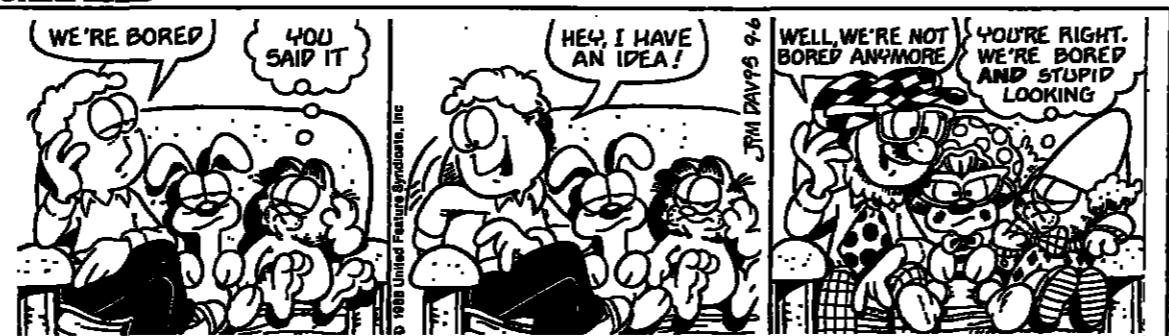
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GARFIELD



- ACROSS 1 Sacred bull of Egypt (10 letters)
5 French or Maltese follower (8 letters)
14 Traditional knowledge (10 letters)
15 Tempt (6 letters)
16 At the night moment (8 letters)
17 Summit (7 letters)
18 Actress Samms (8 letters)
19 City on the St. Lawrence (7 letters)
20 Fabricated (10 letters)
22 Avary inhabitants (10 letters)
24 Sappho creation (8 letters)
28 D.C. gun lobby (7 letters)
29 Bobber (6 letters)
30 Boxing great (8 letters)
39 Sever (5 letters)
40 Reeve-Seymour film 1980 (10 letters)
44 Roman Catholic leader (10 letters)
45 Capital of Bangladesh, old style (10 letters)
46 Age (3 letters)
47 City in ancient Laconia (8 letters)
50 Terminus (8 letters)
52 Dexter Gordon film: 1986 (10 letters)
59 Wager (6 letters)
61 More scarce (8 letters)
62 Vicious, coarse person (8 letters)
63 U.F.O. crew member (8 letters)
65 Expression of worry (8 letters)
67 Aladdin's find (8 letters)
68 List of candidates (8 letters)
69 "Lisa" (6 letters)
70 Wallet items (8 letters)
71 Type of bar (8 letters)
72 Indigo (6 letters)
73 City on Lake Michigan (8 letters)
21 Fastening device (8 letters)
23 Radio personalities (10 letters)
24 Switch (6 letters)
27 Greatest (8 letters)
30 Captain of Peru (8 letters)
31 Multigun (8 letters)
33 Chicago business district (8 letters)
34 Fair (6 letters)
35 Knight or Danon (8 letters)
37 Period of note (8 letters)
38 N.Y.S.E. watchdog (8 letters)
41 Architect Saarinen (8 letters)
42 Frozen (6 letters)
43 Child's nurse (8 letters)
44 Diverted (8 letters)
49 Santa, Calif. (8 letters)
51 Conversation (8 letters)
53 Play (6 letters)
54 Cantaloupe (8 letters)
55 Tehran resident (8 letters)
56 W. African country (8 letters)
57 Four-bagger (8 letters)
58 Stowe grower (8 letters)
59 Orchestra member (8 letters)
60 First lady of Scotland (8 letters)
61 Greek letter (8 letters)
62 Minoan or Magle (8 letters)

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee. Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words. SURBT, MILTI, CASMIO, FEETOF.

WEATHER table with columns for EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, NORTH AMERICA, MIDDLE EAST, OCEANIA.

World Stock Markets table with columns for Amsterdam, Frankfurt, Brussels, Helsinki, London, Milan, Paris, Zurich, Sydney, Toronto, Mexico, Japan, and others.

Goldstar advertisement: West Germany: the land where 300,000 Goldstar TVs and 400,000 Goldstar VCRs are produced every year. Computers/Audio/Video/Home Appliances.

BOOKS

BREATHING LESSONS

By Anne Tyler. 327 pages. \$18.95. Alfred A. Knopf, 201 East 50th Street, New York, N.Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Wallace Stegner

IN THE 10 novels that preceded "Breathing Lessons," Anne Tyler demonstrated that you don't need exotic or violent or sexy action to make a novel, and that your characters needn't be psychopaths or satys. All you need — all she needs — are ordinary people going about their everyday affairs in ordinary cities such as Baltimore.

tionally purposes as inexorable as heat-seeking missiles, is a form of innocence. The central action of "Breathing Lessons" is a journey to the funeral of Max, the husband of Maggie's school friend Serena. All the friends who attended Max's marriage to Serena will be there for his funeral, and that very circumstance kicks Maggie's compulsion into bursts of recollection, sentiment and regrets.

She starts with a characteristic misapprehension. Driving the family Dodge out of the body shop where its dents have just been rolled out, she hears a female voice on a radio talk show say that, having married once for love, she is now going to marry for security. Instantly, erroneously, Maggie thinks: "Fiona!" and runs into a Pepsi truck and crumples another fender.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

Grid solution for the Jumble puzzle: SEEM AMATI SEAM, HALO VENUS ALGA, ORAD ANTRA TIER, UTTER DANSEUSES, THELOWER AER, IIMARET SNACK, GRAPS SAM RUE, NEPTUNE MERCURY, ANA TAJ RELIES, REBUN TUILLI, RAG PREEMPTS, VOYAGERIT TALON, ELAN NOTSO TUNO, GENU EMER ITER, ASKS TERSE SORT.

Good question. The answer is implicit in Maggie's character. They are going to live for the day, from hour to hour, from misapprehension to bruising correction. They are going to cope as they have coped during this exhausting day. For look: within seconds of her lamenting cry, Maggie has got interested in the problems of Ira's solitary hand. Thought goes through her like jolts down a line of freight cars.

Wallace Stegner's latest novel is "Crossing to Safety." He wrote this for The Washington Post.

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

AFTER a period in which Viktor Korchnoi experienced an eclipse, the ex-world champion has won the Royal Leningrad International Tournament in France last month.



Position after 22... e6

Qd4! was new and had the positional value of keeping the white knight at f3 in contact with the e pawn. Andruweit could have played 7... Nc6, but Korchnoi would have enjoyed a slight advantage after 8 Qd4 g5 9 Bg3 Bb6 10 Ng5 f6 11 e7 Nf6 12 O-O.

ENGLISH OPENING

Table showing chess move sequences: 1 d4, 2 Nf3, 3 c4, 4 Nc3, 5 e3, 6 Bc4, 7 Nbd2, 8 Qd2, 9 Nc3, 10 Bb5, 11 a3, 12 Bxc4, 13 Nbd2, 14 Qd2, 15 Nc3, 16 Bb5, 17 a3, 18 Bxc4, 19 Nbd2, 20 Qd2, 21 Nc3, 22 Bb5.

Toronto

Table of Toronto stock prices for various companies like Alcan, Inco, and others.

Canadian stocks at AP

Table of Canadian stock prices under AP index.

Tokyo

Table of Tokyo stock prices for companies like Daiichi Kangyo Bank and others.

London

Table of London stock prices for various companies.

Paris

Table of Paris stock prices for various companies.

Sydney

Table of Sydney stock prices for various companies.

Zurich

Table of Zurich stock prices for various companies.

Montreal

Table of Montreal stock prices for various companies.

KEEP UP TO DATE WITH APPEARING EACH WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY IN THE H.T.

SPORTS

Parrish Lifts Red Sox Into Tie for Lead In AL East

ANAHEIM, California — Larry Parrish homered leading off the 10th inning Sunday, lifting the Boston Red Sox into a first-place tie in the American League East with a 6-5 triumph over the California Angels.

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

losses, with 26 games remaining, none lead-to-head. Parrish drove a 1-2 pitch off Bryan Harvey for his 12th homer, only the third the rookie right-hander has yielded in 70 1/3 innings. Bob Stanley pitched 2 1/2 innings and Lee Smith hurled one for his 22nd save. "I didn't know where it was, but I didn't think I hit it well enough for it to go out."



The Brewers' Paul Molitor steals second safely as Jim Walewander of the Tigers bobbles the throw.

Dave Stewart permitted four hits over seven innings. Richard Dotson, who yielded seven runs in two plus innings, has an ERA of 9.12 over his last five games, all losses. Jose Canseco knocked in three runs, raising his major league-leading total to 107.

Tyson, Hurt in Car Crash, Is Hospitalized

NEW YORK — Mike Tyson, the heavyweight boxing champion, received head and chest injuries Sunday, when his car crashed on a rainy road near his training camp. He was hospitalized overnight for observation, officials said.

Graf and Navratilova Move Ahead

NEW YORK — Steffi Graf and Martina Navratilova, moving a step closer to a championship showdown, overcame shaky starts Monday to move into the U.S. Open quarterfinals.



Spectators checking a schedule board before all play was canceled Sunday because of the rain.

Graf, losing more games than she had in her three previous matches, beat American Patty Fendick, 6-4, 6-2, to move within three victories of the first tennis Grand Slam since 1970.

Navratilova, who took a nap just before the match, appeared to be sleepwalking as she lost the first four games to Elena Rejnach of South Africa. But the two-time defending champion awoke in time to win 10 straight games en route to a 6-4, 6-1 victory.

In men's play, top-seeded Ivan Lendl, No. 4 Andre Agassi and No. 6 Jimmy Connors breezed into the fourth round.

Second-seeded Mats Wilander advanced to the quarterfinals with a 6-3, 6-2, 6-2 victory over Mark Woodford, the Australian who upset John McEnroe in the second round.

Lendl stretched his Open winning streak to 24 matches with a 6-1, 6-4, 6-3 victory over American Scott Davis. Connors eliminated Pieter Aldrich of South Africa, 6-3, 6-2, 6-3, and Agassi beat Johan Kriek, 6-3, 6-1, 2-6, 6-0.

Two men's seeds, No. 12 Guillermo Perez-Roldan and No. 15 Anders Jarryd, were ousted from the tournament. Perez-Roldan was beaten by Jorge Lozano of Mexico, 6-4, 6-4, 5-7, 7-6 (7-2), and Jarryd fell to Jakob Hasek of Switzerland, 6-2, 6-4, 6-2.

The No. 7 women's seed, Helena Sukova, was beaten by No. 14 Katerina Maleeva, 6-1, 6-3. Joining Maleeva in the quarterfinals were fifth-seeded Gabriela Sabatini and No. 11 Zina Garrison.

The swirling winds on center court at the National Tennis Center nearly made Navratilova blow the first set.

"I couldn't tell which way the wind was blowing," said Navratilova, who is seeded second behind Graf. "It blew, then it stopped for a little while, then it blew again. I hit some lobs that went a foot long. I just couldn't judge the wind."

Navratilova literally had a hard time waking up for the match. "The first week is very easy," Graf said. "Now comes the work."

All the work Monday was in the first set. After Fendick went up 40-30 in the 10th game, Graf ended the suspense by winning 13 straight points.

"You never know what she will do," Graf said. "She's a serve-and-volleyer and she has a strange forehand. You don't know where she's going with it."

Graf has already won the Australian, French and Wimbledon titles this year and needs the U.S. Open to complete her Grand Slam. The main contrast between the Lendl and Connors matches was in the stands.

While Lendl played before a sparse crowd in the 20,000-seat stadium, fans flocked to watch Connors on the adjoining 6,000-seat grandstand court.

Connors countered this year's Grandstand Court curse with an impressive display of ground strokes. Eight of the tournament's seeded upset victims had fallen in the grandstand.

Agassi's victory over Kriek extended his Grand Prix winning streak to 21 matches. "I played great," he said. "I feel I'm capable of even more if I'm much different from the other court," Connors said. "It's a little smaller, which I don't mind."

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Sunday's Line Scores

Table with columns for American League and National League, listing teams, scores, and key statistics like runs, hits, and errors.

Oilers Defense Stymies Dickerson to Down Colts

INDIANAPOLIS — A big defensive hit on Eric Dickerson gave Houston another chance, and Tony Zendejas atoned for two earlier misses with a 35-yard field goal on overtime on Sunday as the Oilers beat the Indianapolis Colts, 17-14, on the first day of the National Football League season.

PRO FOOTBALL

caught a pass but was tackled and fumbled at the Indianapolis 42. "Our defense came up and stopped Dickerson on the big runs and chased him all over and hit him good," Coach Jerry Glavine said.

After the Dickerson fumble, quarterback Cody Carlson, substituting for injured Warren Moon, completed a third-down pass for 21 yards to Drew Hill at the Colts' 24-yard line. Then, after two short runs by Mike Rozier to the 18, Zendejas kicked the winning goal.

Zendejas had earlier missed attempts of 26 and 47 yards in the third quarter. "I wanted a chance," he said. "If I didn't get another chance, that meant they were going to win. It would have been my fault. I would have felt terrible because the team played well and it would have been my fault."

Dickerson, who rushed for 109 yards and caught six passes for 98 yards from quarterback Gary Hogeboom, gained 12 with the reception on the first play of overtime. But he was hit by Houston's John Grimley and Robert Lyles caught the ball in mid-air.

Patrols 28, Jets 3: In Foxboro, Massachusetts Steve Grogan threw for 256 yards and two touchdowns, both to Irving Fryar, and rookie Teddy Garcia added three goals for New England. The Patriots led just 6-3 at halftime despite Grogan's 165 passing yards against an inexperienced Jets secondary.

A short punt set up Grogan's 26-yard pass to Fryar that gave the Patriots a 13-3 lead. It was the 16th scoring pass of Grogan's career and 34th among the Jets. Craig James' eight-yard run with 9:27 left preceded the second Grogan-Fryar hookup, this for 15 yards with 7:38 left.

Raiders 24, Chargers 3: In Los Angeles, Tim Brown, the Heisman Trophy winner, returned the first kickoff of his NFL career 97 yards for a touchdown as the Raiders began the climb back from their worst season in 25 years.

Marcus Allen ran for two Raiders touchdowns. Browns 6, Chiefs 3: In Kansas City, Missouri, Matt Bahr kicked a 38-yard field goal with 25 seconds left as Cleveland won a game dominated by defense.

Gary Danielson, substituting for injured Bernie Kosar, put Bahr in position after driving the Browns 73 yards in 13 plays. Seahawks 21, Broncos 14: In Denver, Dave Krieg threw two touchdown passes in the third quarter as the Seahawks, 40-17 losers to Denver in last year's opener, got a measure of revenge.

Barely a minute into the third quarter, Seattle cornerback Melvin Jenkins intercepted a John Elway pass and returned it to the Denver 7.

Three plays later, Krieg found Ray Butler on a three-yard pass play for a touchdown that put Seattle up 14-7.

Green Is Victor in Canadian Open

OAKVILLE, Ontario — Ken Green bogeyed three of the final seven holes Monday but parred the last one for a final-round par 72, preserving a one-shot winning margin at the rain-delayed Canadian Open.

Green finished the 72 holes at 275, 13-under-par. Scott Verplank, with a final 70, and Bill Glasson, with a 67, tied for second at a total of 276.

Redskins Trade Schroeder to Raiders

WASHINGTON — The Washington Redskins and the Los Angeles Raiders attacked festering personnel problems Monday with an agreement that would send quarterback Jay Schroeder from Washington to Los Angeles for tackle Jim Lachey and draft picks.

The trade was announced by the Redskins' general manager, Bobby Beathard, who bargained Sunday with the Raiders' managing general partner, Al Davis.

Schroeder, 27, a 1986 Pro Bowl selection who expressed unwillingness to play second fiddle to starter Doug Williams, had fallen out of grace with Coach Joe Gibbs after repeatedly demanding to be traded this summer.

The acquisition of Schroeder apparently solves the Raiders' quarterback dilemma, as Los Angeles — entering the season with untested Steve Beerlein — seeks to return to the playoffs for the first time since 1985.

Lachey, acquired last month by the Raiders from San Diego, provides the Redskins with a versatile and massive offensive lineman to add to an already excellent line.

Schroeder, entering his fifth NFL season, leaves the Redskins with a 24-7 record as starter. He has amassed 7,445 passing yards in 31 games. His team records include most passing yardage in a season (4,105 in 1986), most pass attempts in a season (541) and game (58), and lowest career interception rate (.364 percent).

Schroeder, who played college football at UCLA and grew up in Pacific Palisades, California, has two years remaining on a contract that pays him a reported \$900,000 a season in base salary.

He won the Redskins' starting job when Joe Theismann sustained a career-ending leg injury in 1985. Schroeder was a Pro Bowl selection in his first full season as starter, when he broke the team's single-season passing record and led the team to the NFC championship game. He became only the eighth player in NFL history to pass for more than 4,000 yards in a season.

Schroeder separated his right shoulder in the first quarter of the 1987 season-opener and struggled with accuracy problems, then alienated himself from some of his teammates during the players' strike by reportedly staying in close contact with team management.

He exchanged the starting job with Williams five times before the Gibbs awarded the position for the playoffs to Williams, who went on to become most valuable player of Super Bowl XXII.

Schroeder, restless as a backup, asked Gibbs for a trade during several pre-season meetings. With some teammates angry that Schroeder was starting, Gibbs demoted him to third string behind Mark Rypien. Gibbs barred him from playing the pre-season finale last week, saying "Mentally, at this point, he is not ready to play here."

Lachey, 25, adept at pass protection and run blocking, was a Pro Bowl selection with the Chargers last season.



Kansas City's Greg Hill rushes a bare foot, trying to block a kick by Cleveland's Lee Johnson, who had slipped and punted on the run.



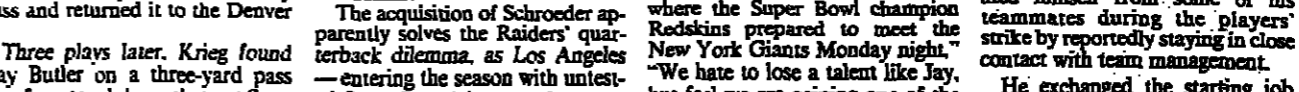
Jay Schroeder



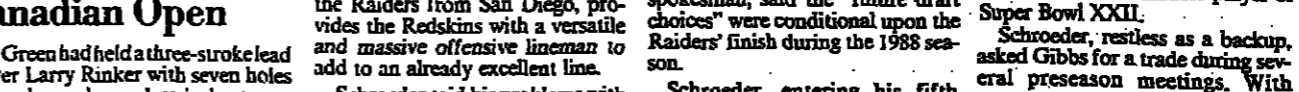
Ken Green



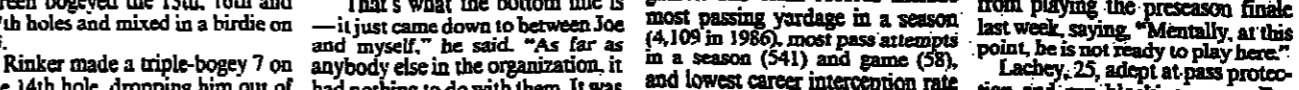
Gary Hogeboom



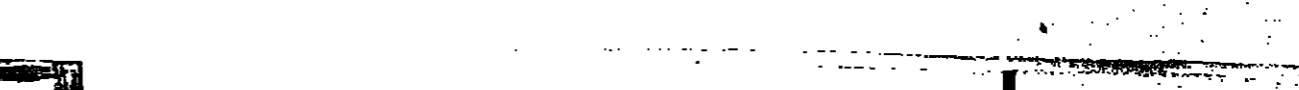
Steve Grogan



Tim Brown



Matt Bahr



Dave Krieg



Bernie Kosar

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PEOPLE

ART BUCHWALD
Playing Dirty Pool

WASHINGTON — You never see them, but the key men in this presidential race are the members of the elite Special Scourious Presidential Campaign SWAT Teams. They are stashed away in the bunkers of the candidates' headquarters and their job is to disseminate wild and hairy stories about the opposition.

I managed to get in to a command post to find out how they operated. There was one man in charge of five political yuppies sitting around the table under an electoral map of the United States.



The man on the phone yelled out, "I'll be attacking what's his name for his soft stance on crime. What can we come up with?"

One of the workers said, "How about our candidate saying that his opponent is not only soft on crime but he is the Hillside Serial Killer of Cape Cod?"

"It is dirty enough," someone agreed. "But upstairs will never let our guy say that."

"All the better. We'll insert it in a TV commercial, and then our can-

didate will insist he had nothing to do with the charge and deplores those kind of political tactics in a presidential campaign. It's a twofer. We get to play dirty and he gets to play clean with the same story."

"Good going," the man in charge said. "Now we have to do something to dramatize the opposition's stance on defense."

"I've been working on that one," said Rich Suspenders. "We will say the reason what's-his-name is weak on defense is that he has refused to recite the Pledge of Allegiance to the flag for the last 20 years."

"We better trial-balloons it, just in case people don't buy it. Anything happens on us maintaining that what's-his-name burned the American flag during the war in Granada?"

"We're pumping out a story that it was not the candidate but his mother who did it."

"Will they believe it?"

"Of course they will. How could anybody make something like that up?"

"Has anyone dealt with the 'God Bless America' issue?"

"We're going to leak a story that if he is elected president what's-his-name has promised the ACLU that he will burn the song from all three networks, if he has to stack the Supreme Court to do it."

"That should play in Orange County. Our man will gladly insert it into his speech without asking us where we got the information."

Pavarotti Thrills
Finns, Scalpers

HELINKI — Hawkers sold tickets to Luciano Pavarotti's concert for 10 times their normal price, for a performance Sunday that won a 30-minute standing ovation for the Italian tenor.

Tickets for the 9,000-seat ice hockey stadium were sold out a few hours after going on sale last December at prices ranging from \$0 to \$95. On Sunday, seats were fetching up to 1,500 marks outside the concert. The Helsinki organizers refused to reveal Pavarotti's fee, but he is believed to be the most expensive artist ever booked for the annual festival.

Pavarotti sang 17 songs, including opera arias and lighter pieces, culminating with an encore of "O Sole Mio."

Fresh Approach
For New D'Oyly
Carte Opera

By Richard Traubner
New York Times Service

LONDON — "Burial alive and death" it's such a stuffy death," remarks Yum-Yun in "The Mikado" — as she might have done at the interment of Britain's D'Oyly Carte Opera Company in 1982. The famous troupe, purveyor of the Gilbert and Sullivan operettas for more than 100 years, was forced to close just as G&S were enjoying new-found popularity. Then came the death of Dame Bridget D'Oyly Carte, last of the line. A world-famous theatrical institution had disappeared, leaving the Savoy operettas to the mercy of revisionists and amateurs.

This summer, thanks to a large bequest from the D'Oyly Carte estate and corporate help from British Midland Airways, the New D'Oyly Carte Opera opened at London's Cambridge Theatre, and will play until mid-September. G&S fans and the British press welcomed its return, in "Iolanthe" and "The Yeomen of the Guard," with modified rapture. Next year will bring new productions of "The Pirates of Penzance" and "The Mikado." An American tour is projected for 1990, and there is talk of visits to Canada, Australia, Hong Kong and even Egypt and Russia.

After a 10-year United States tour agreement was announced, the D'Oyly Carte reported that an arrangement to take the company to the Soviet Union would be forthcoming. A representative of the Russian state concert agency attended the opening night of "Iolanthe" and then started negotiations.

The operetta the Russians most want to see? "The Mikado," not surprisingly. Konstantin Stanislavsky staged and appeared in it in pre-revolutionary days, and it has always been popular in Central Europe.

The company did not visit Australia until a few years ago; licen-

ing agreements and union hurdles prevented an earlier visit. The D'Oyly Carte was, however, seen in Denmark, and in Italy.

The English public was not deprived of G&S during its hiatus. London has seen radical versions of "The Mikado," including Jonathan Miller's production for the English National Opera, which removed the oriental trappings in favor of a Marx Brothers-style British hotel between the wars. The New Sadler's Wells Opera has presented Savoy favorites in non-traditional stagings, and will take its "H.M.S. Pinafore" and "Ruddigore" to New York next season. The Metropolitan Mikado and "The Rattle and the Hum" updated Gilbert with references to Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and other politicians.

Then there were the British-made television productions, shown by the British Broadcasting Corporation and the U.S. Public Broadcasting System, which purported to be "complete," but were not. Using American film and television stars such as William Conrad and Vincent Price, a few were cleverly done, though they in no way resembled classical D'Oyly Carte performances.

The old, traditional way of performing the Savoy operettas dated from the 1870s and '80s, as set down in Gilbert's prompt books. For many years this "correct" manner was controlled in England by the D'Oyly Carte monopoly, handed down through generations of stars, slavishly copied by well-meaning amateurs, and expected by audiences.

During the reign of Bridget D'Oyly Carte, many works were restaged by modern directors, who were nevertheless careful to retain the sure-fire gestures, pratfalls and dances. The company's sets and costumes had been untraditional ever since the lovely but notorious "Mikado" redress-



Vivian Tierney and John Cashmore in one of the New D'Oyly Carte Opera's G&S shows.

of 1926 by Charles Ricketts, the eminent artist.

After a World War II blitzing, several productions had to be mounted from scratch, and touring costs began to rise. Young audiences were partially lost to rock 'n' roll and other flashier entertainments. As costs soared, particularly during the 1970s, the company's standards began to slip, and new stagings were considered insufficiently fresh.

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Barclays Bank helped defray deficits during the final years, and the hotel magnate Lord Forte offered to save the company — provided that parts of the lucrative Savoy Hotel group fell to Trusthouse Forte. This was refused. It was "the block, the headman and the tomb" for the company, and

the final blow was a Christie's auction of the costumes.

The present company is run by Richard Condon, respected as a successful provincial manager. Paraphrasing a lyric from "Yeomen," he stated that the D'Oyly Carte is now "free from its fetters grim," able to mount the G&S canon using fresh approaches.

There will be no attempt to re-mount the old stagings. "We are not offering academic exercises," Condon said. "That would be the shortest route to failure; it's the reason the old company went out of business." He even foresees other operettas joining the repertoire.

The musical director, Bramwell Tovey, late of the Sadler's Wells wing of the Royal Ballet, expresses the aim of "taking Gilbert and Sullivan into the 21st century." Sullivan's manuscripts have been consulted to correct old errors. Some songs traditionally cut have been reinstated. Tovey has hired an orchestra of 37 and singers with extensive experience. The British press has greeted his

Biography of Mandela
Is First in South Africa

A biography of Nelson Mandela has been published in South Africa. "Higher Than Hope," the first authorized by Mandela, was written by Fatima Meer, a sociologist and a friend of the family. Other books about Mandela that have been published abroad are banned in South Africa. The publisher, Skotaville, said passages had to be excised at the last moment after the government published a list of banned people who may not be quoted in South Africa. It said the first 4,000 copies were snapped up days before Sunday's publication. It is negotiating overseas rights with a company in London.

President Francois Mitterrand of France saluted the six-week Amnesty International tour in a written statement read at the start of its Paris concert. Danielle Mitterrand, the president's wife, and Jack Lang, the minister of culture, were among the French dignitaries on hand for the concert, which included the performers Bruce Springsteen, Sting, Peter Gabriel, Tracy Chapman and others. The tour, which marks the 40th anniversary of the United Nations' Universal Declaration on Human Rights, will be in Budapest Tuesday.

"The Last Temptation of Christ" will be shown Wednesday at the Venice film festival after an Italian judge dismissed a complaint that sought to block the showing of the film. An attorney had contended that the film by Martin Scorsese violated Italian laws against obscenity and blasphemy. Scorsese received an ovation for her part in "Madama Sansone," by John Schlesinger. However, Franco Zeffirelli was booted for his latest film "Young Toscanini."

Robert De Niro was greeted with thunderous applause when "Midnight Run" was shown at the 16th annual Deauville film festival. De Niro, in the company of the producer, Martin Brest, of "Beverly Hills Cop" fame, said it was the quality of the script that made him accept the role of a former politician turned bounty hunter. De Niro shared plaudits with the producer Panny Marshall, whose comedy "Big" was premiered at the festival.

Vertical advertisements on the right margin, including 'Kiosk' and 'U.S. Mail'.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

Grid of classified advertisements including 'USADIRECT', 'ANNOUNCEMENTS', 'REAL ESTATE FOR SALE', 'THE EXECUTIVE HOTEL', etc.

International Secretarial Positions

Large classified section titled 'International Secretarial Positions' containing numerous job listings for bilingual secretaries, office managers, and business services.

Vertical advertisements on the right margin, including 'Kiosk', 'U.S. Mail', and 'PS Conseil'.